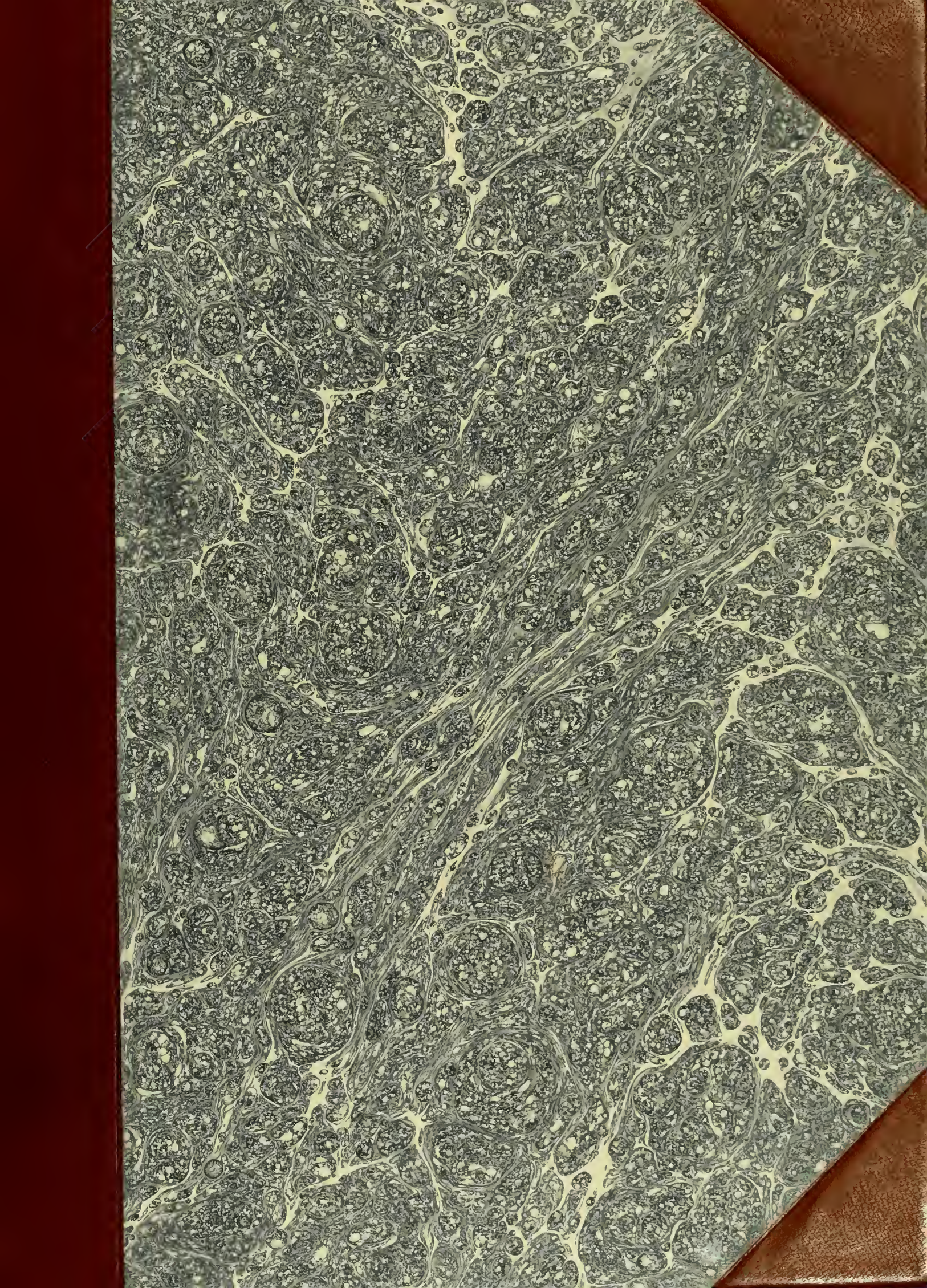
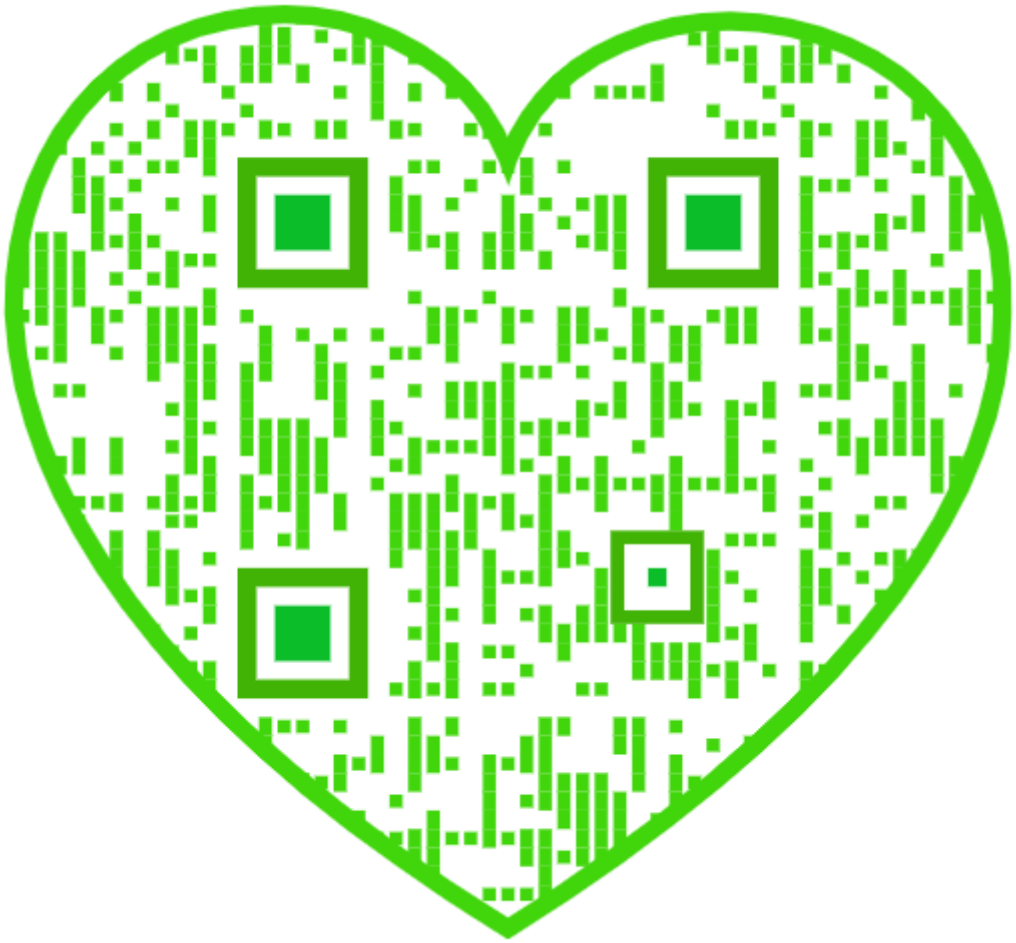




GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,

IMPROVED BY

RULES and PROPORTIONS.

In many Grand

DESIGNS

OF

Columns, Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces,
Arcades, Colonades, Porticos, Umbrellos,
Temples, *and* Pavillions *&c.*

WITH

PLANS, ELEVATIONS *and* PROFILES;

GEOMETRICALLY EXPLAINED.

By B. & T. LANGLEY.

To which is added

An Historical Disertation on

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

LONDON, Printed for I. & J. TAYLOR, at the Architectural Library, N.° 56, Holborn.

RARE

AN HISTORICAL

DISSERTATION

ON THE

ANTIQUITY OF THE PRINCIPAL ANCIENT BUILDINGS, THAT HAVE BEEN, AND NOW ARE IN THIS KINGDOM. BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION TO THE FOLLOWING WORK.

THE Rules by which the ancient Buildings of this Kingdom were erected and adorned, having been entirely loſt for many centuries; I have therefore, for upwards of twenty years, in order to reſtore and publiſh them for the good of poſterity, aſſiduouſly employed myſelf, as opportunities have happened, in making reſearches into many of the moſt ancient buildings now ſtanding in this kingdom: and from thence have extracted rules for forming ſuch deſigns and ornaments in the ancient mode, which will be exceedingly beautiful in all parts of private buildings; and eſpecially in Rooms of State, Dining Rooms, Parlours, Stair-Caſes, &c. And in Porticos, Umbrellos, Temples, and Pavillions, in Gardens, Parks, &c. of which I have given ſpecimens in the following ſheets, for the approbation of impartial judges,

Upon the ſtricteſt enquiry into the hiſtories of this kingdom, and into the chronicles of paſt ages, it doth not appear that any edifices were built by the Goths in this kingdom: notwithſtanding every ancient building, which is not in the Grecian mode, is called a Gothic Building, as Weſtminſter Abbey, &c. for according to Rapin, in his Hiſtory of England, the Goths (who were alſo called Jutes, and Wittes) were originally Itinerants in Germany; who, ſome time before the Saxons came into Britain, united themſelves with the Saxons, and ever after looked upon themſelves as one and the ſame people, and were in general called Saxons.

In, or about the year 449, when the Romans had voluntarily left Britain, having kept it 500 years in ſubjection) Hengiſt and Horſa, two Saxon princes, a the requeſt of the Britiſh King Vortigern, came here with nine thouſand Saxons to aſſiſt him againſt the Picts and Scots; many of which very probably were real Goths, although called Saxons, as being united, and were the firſt that came into Britain.

In the year 530, which was 83 years after the coming of Hengiſt, and when the Saxons had made themſelves maſters of the firſt four kingdoms of the Heptarchy, Rapin ſaith, great numbers of Goths or Jutes, with their families, came to Britain, and uniting with the Saxons, their poſterity became Saxons alſo, long before the year 1017, when Edmund the laſt King of the Saxons, before the Danes, died; with whom fell the glory of the Engliſh Saxons, this was 586 years after the arrival of Hengiſt, and 487 years after the coming of the laſt mentioned Goths, their names and country being now obliterated, every one called himſelf an Engliſh Saxon.

And 'tis very reaſonable to believe, that as in all ages of the Saxon monarchy there was no diſtinction of Goths from Saxons, but in general all were called Saxons; that, therefore, all the edifices raiſed by them were in general called Saxon (and not Gothic) buildings; although it was to be allowed, that the Goths firſt taught the Saxons how to build.

What the kinds of buildings were, which were ſtanding in Britain, at the time of the Saxons firſt coming, which had been built by the Britains and Romans, we have no account of in hiſtory; nor indeed was it probable we ſhould, ſince that the

art of printing was then unknown; and conſidering that the devaſtations made in Britain, by the Saxons, at firſt, for the ſpace of 234 years, to wit, from the year 455 to 689, when Cadwalladar, the laſt king of the Britains, loſt the whole kingdom; and then immediately afterward, for the further ſpace of 129 years, whilſt the Saxon kings of the Heptarchy were ſtriving among themſelves for ſovereignty, which ended in the year 818, making 363 years of warfare in the whole; when Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, reduced all the other to his ſubjection, and became the firſt Saxon ſole king of England: by this time all public and private buildings, which had been erected by the Britains and Romans, were laid in one common ruin: nothing being to be ſeen (ſaith Gildas) but churches burnt down and deſtroyed to the very foundations (both Goths and Saxons being Pagans at their firſt coming here) and the inhabitants extirpated by the ſword, or buried under the ruins of their own houſes.

From the year 455, when the firſt kingdom of the Heptarchy (Kent) was began by Hengiſt, unto the year 597, which was for the ſpace of 142 years (when Chriſtianity was firſt received by the Saxons), all the Saxons were idolators, and conſequently, all their buildings for worſhip were Pagan temples; which afterward, as Chriſtianity was received, were converted into Chriſtian churches.

Ethelbert, the fifth king of Kent, was the firſt Saxon king who was converted to Chriſtianity: and who not only converted Sebert, but in the year 605 he aſſiſted him in building the church of St. Peter in the weſt of London, in a place called by the Saxons, Thornez or Thorney; from the firſt Chriſtian church, which had been built there by Lucius, king of Britain, in the year 183, being at the end of four hundred years in ruins (after the perſecution under Diocleſian), and overgrown with buſhes, thorns, &c. In this place (ſaith Sulcardus) the temple of Apollo ſtood at the time when Antonius Pius was emperor of Rome, and being afterward thrown down by an earthquake, upon its ruins, Sebert built the church aforeſaid, which he dedicated to St. Peter, as Lucius had done 422 years before him.

Ethelbert alſo aſſiſted Sebert about the year 610, to build the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, which formerly had been the temple of Diana, though ſome ſay Ethelbert founded it himſelf.

During the laſt 400 years of the Saxon monarchy, the Saxons built great numbers of cathedrals, churches, chapels, abbeys, monaſteries, &c. which at length became ſacrifices to the Danes, who in the laſt 224 years miſerably afflicted them; and particularly from the year 979 to 1001; in which time the ravages committed by the Danes were ſuch, that nothing was to be ſeen all over the kingdom but murders, conflagrations, plundering and other devaſtations; ſo that in the year 1017, when king Edmund was murdered by Edrick, and Canutus had ſeized upon the whole kingdom, and made himſelf the firſt Daniſh king of England; all the venerable buildings which the Saxons had raiſed (St. Paul's Cathedral I believe only excepted) were then either lying in their frightful ruins, or ſo irreparably defaced, that very little judgment could be formed of what they had ever been.

By this unhappy devaſtation, poſterity was deprived, not only of the Saxon modes or Orders of Architecture, but alſo of the geometrical rules by which their buildings in general were deſigned, ſet out, erected, and adorned; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, but that there were many ingenious Saxon architects in thoſe times, who had compoſed manuſcripts of all their valuable rules, which, with themſelves, were deſtroyed, and buried in ruin; and therefore, notwithſtanding that all buildings afterward erected might have a ſimilitude of the Saxon mode; yet 'tis much to be doubted

doubted if any of them ever came up to that beauty of order, which 'tis very reaſonable to believe was contained in the Saxon Architecture.

Now as I have thus ſhewn that the poſterity of the Goths, by their union, became Engliſh Saxons; and that the Saxon buildings were entirely ruined and defaced by the mercileſs Danes; 'tis therefore evident, that none of the ancient buildings now ſtanding in this kingdom, which have been erected ſince the Daniſh conqueſt, are real Saxon or Gothic buildings, as they are commonly called.

The principal buildings that have been erected in this kingdom from the beginning of the Daniſh monarchy, to wit, the year 1017, unto the reign of king James the Firſt, when Inigo Jones lived, who I think was the firſt perſon that introduced the Grecian Architecture in England, are the following, viz.

In the time of the Daniſh government, which continued but 26 years, Canutus built the church of Aſhdon in Eſſex, the abbey of St. Bennet in Norfolk, and a ſtately church and monaſtery at St. Edmundſbury; but Hardicanute, the third and laſt Daniſh king, (Dane like) inſtead of erecting buildings to his memory, burnt the city of Worceſter.

King Edward, called the Confeſſor, came to the crown in the year 1043, or 1044, and died in 1066. This king rebuilt the church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, and a convent adjoining, which Sebert had before erected, and was afterward deſtroyed by the Danes; he alſo new-built St. Margaret's church at Weſtminſter where it now ſtands; before which time, it ſtood adjoining to the ſouth cloyſter of the old abbey; part of which is now ſtanding; and as 'tis very reaſonable to believe, that that building was alſo built by Sebert at the time when he built the church of St. Peter, or very ſoon afterward, therefore the remains which now are ſtanding muſt be upwards of eleven hundred years old.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, who began in the year 1067, and died 1087, the abbeys, at Battel in Suſſex, at Selby in Yorkſhire, at St. Saviour's in Southwark; the Priory of St. Nicholas at Exeter: and the town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, were founded; the foundation of St. Paul's Cathedral began, after having been burnt by lightning; the White Tower of the Tower of London in 1078, the Minſter at York, after having been burnt by the Danes; the caſtles at Oxford, Exeter, Nottingham, York, Lincoln, Huntingdon and Cambridge, and the new church at Saliſbury, were all built; and the caſtle of Warwick repaired.

In the reign of William the Second, who began in the year 1087, and died in 1100, the abbeys at Shrewſbury, Merton in Surry, at Lewes in Suſſex, the hoſpital of St. Leonard at York, the monaſtery at Norwich; the cathedral of Saliſbury, and Univerſity College in Oxford were founded. The cathedral church of Lincoln began; the abbey at Wenlock, a fort at Newcaſtle, a caſtle at Ledes in Kent, a new wall about the tower of London, and a great hall at Weſtminſter, 270 feet in length, and 70 feet in breadth, were all built.

The city of Carliſle, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes, and laid two hundred years in ruin, was rebuilt.

London Bridge was alſo rebuilt with timber, and the abbey of St. Albans, and the churgh at Rocheſter were repaired.

In the reign of Henry I. who began in the year 1100, and died in 1135, the cathedral church of Exeter, the church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, the new church and cathedral at Tewkſbury, the priories of Dunſtable, of the Holy Trinity, now called Chriſt's Church London, of St. Bartholomew, and its hoſpital in Smithfield; of Kenelworth, of Norton in Cheſhire, of Merton, and of Oſney near Oxford; the abbeys of Cirenceſter, Reading, Thirbourn, Cumbermere, New Abbey

without Wincheſter, and of Merival in Warwickſhire; the monaſtery of St. John at Colcheſter, of St. Andrew at Northampton, and of Plimpton in Devonſhire; the houſe of St. John of Jeruſalem, near Smithfield; the college of St. Mary, in the town of Warwick, and the hoſpitals of Kepar, and of St. Croſs near Wincheſter, were all founded. The priory of St. James in Briſtol; the caſtles of Briſtol, Cardiffe, Malmeſbury, Shirbourn, Windſor, and Baynard in London; the Deviſes in Wilts; the ſtately church at Saliſbury; and the ſtone bridges at Bow and Stratford in Eſſex (which were the firſt ſtone bridges in England), were all built: and the abbey of Kenſham, and caſtle of Norham upon the banks of the Tweed, were began.

In the reign of King STEPHEN, who began in the year 1135, and died in 1154, the abbeys of Cogſhall in Eſſex, of Furneys in Lancaſhire, of Harquilers and Feverſham in Kent, of Stratford Langthorn near London, of Boxley in Kent, of Non-Eaton in Warwickſhire, of Filtey, of Rieval, of Newborough, of Beeland, and of Kirkſtead in Yorkſhire, with many others, were founded; ſo that more abbeys (ſaith Baker) were erected in this king's reign, than had been within the ſpace of a hundred years before.

At Heigham in Kent, a houſe for Black Nuns, and at Carew, a houſe for White Nuns, were alſo founded; and the hoſpital of St. Katherine by the Tower was new built.

In the reign of HENRY II. who began in the year 1154, and died in 1189, the abbey of Bordeſly, and Wigmore abbey, the priories of Dover, of Stoney, and of Baſinwork, the church of Briſtol (which Henry VIII. erected into a cathedral), and the caſtle of Rudlan, and the ſtone bridge at London, were all founded. The monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol, of Gorendon, of Leiceſter (called St. Mary de Pratis), of Eaton, and at Glouceſter; the caſtle of Anger in Eſſex, and a new timber bridge at London, were all built: in the year 1181, the Temple church in London was finiſhed; and in 1183 the biſhop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth was began.

In the reign of RICHARD I. who began in the year 1189, and died 1199, the Tower wall was new built, and the ditch made about it; a monaſtery at Weſt Dereham in Norfolk was founded; another was begun at Wolverhampton in Staffordſhire, and the Collegiate church at Lambeth was finiſhed.

In the reign of king JOHN, who began in the year 1199, and died in 1216, the abbeys of Bowley in the New Foreſt in Hampſhire, and of the Black Monks in Wincheſter, the monaſtery of Farringdon, and of Hales-Owen in Shropſhire, were founded; Godſtale and Wroxel re-edified; the chapel at Knareſborough enlarged, and the ſtone bridge at London finiſhed.

In the reign of HENRY III. who began in the year 1216, and died in 1272, great numbers of abbeys, and St. Peter's College in Cambridge, were founded. In the year 1220, this king began the new work of our Lady's chapel at Weſtminſter, where the chapel of Henry VII. now ſtands, and laid the firſt ſtone himſelf. In the year 1245, he cauſed the walls and ſteeple of the old church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, built by Edward the Confeſſor, to be taken down; and enlarging the church, cauſed it to be new built with greater magnificence; which to effect, was the work of the next 50 years; at which time its weſt end came no further than the firſt columns weſt from the choir; all the part from thence, together with the two old towers, having been built ſince, at the expence of the abbots of Weſtminſter,

In the year 1222, the tower and ſpire of St. Paul's, which had been burnt down in 1087, was new built; the ſtone tower was 260 feet from the ground to the top

of the battlements, the height of the ſpire above the battlements was 260 feet more, making 520 feet altitude, excluſive of the ball and croſs, which was near 20 feet more.—A matchleſs ſtructure.—Greatly exceeding all buildings that have been ſince raiſed in this kingdom. The Savoy was alſo built about the year 1245.

In the year 1260, the curious inlaid floor or pavement, yet remaining, of Jaſper, Porphyry, Lydian, Touchſtone, Alabaſter and Serpentine Stones, was made before the high altar in Weſtminſter abbey, at the expence of Richard de Ware, an Abbot of Weſtminſter, which is now 482 years ſince.

In the reign of EDWARD I. who began in the year 1272, and died in 1307, the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheſhire, of the Ciſteaux order, and Merton College in Oxford, were founded. Baliol College in Oxford was built, and the church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter was nearly finiſhed.

In the reign of EDWARD II. who began in the year 1307, and died in 1327, Oriel College, St. Mary Hall in Oxford, and a church of fryers in his manor of Langley, were founded.

In the reign of EDWARD III. who began in the year 1327, and died in 1377, the Eaſt-Minſter (an abbey of the Ciſteaux order) near the tower of London; King's Hall, Trinity Hall, and Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, Queens College, Exeter College; Hart Hall, and Canterbury College in Oxford, the College of Cobham in Kent, and the Charter-houſe near Smithfield, were all founded. The chapel of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter (which is now the Houſe of Commons), and St. Michael's Church, near Crooked Lane, London, were built; the chapel at Windſor augmented, and the caſtle re-edified.

In this King's reign, abbot Nicholas Litlington built the hall, Jeruſalem chamber, and the ſouth and weſt ſide of the great cloiſter, adjoining to Weſtminſter abbey; with the granary and an adjoining tower, which was afterwards made the dormitory for the King's ſcholars.

In the reign of RICHARD II. who began in the year 1377, and died in 1399, Trinity Hall in Cambridge, the Gate-houſe to Ely-houſe in Holbourn, were new built; and Weſtminſter Hall, with its ſtately porch, was rebuilt in the year 1397.

In the reign of HENRY IV. who began in the year 1399, and died in 1413, a college at Battleſield in Shropſhire, a college at Pomfret; and a new college in Winchеſter, were all founded. The Guild Hall in London was began in the year 1411; the ſtone bridge at Rocheſter, and Newgate in London, were built; the laſt by Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London.

In the reign of HENRY V. who began his reign in the year 1413, and died in 1422; Bernards, and All-Souls Colleges in Oxford, were founded.

In the reign of HENRY VI. who began in the year 1422, and died in 1460, the College Royal, and Queens College at Cambridge, Eaton College by Windſor, and Mary Magdalene College in Oxford, were all founded; and the Divinity School in Oxford, the College of Tatſhall in Lincolnſhire, and Leadenhall in London were built.

In the reign of EDWARD IV. who began in the year 1460, and died in 1483, he laid the foundation of the new chapel at Windſor. London wall was alſo built from Cripplegate to Biſhopſgate; and Biſhopſgate was rebuilt alſo.

In the reign of EDWARD V. and of RICHARD III. which began in the year 1483, and ended in 1485, no buildings of note were erected.

In the reign of HENRY VII. who began in the year 1485, and died in 1508, John Iſlip an abbot of Weſtminſter, in the year 1500, built that houſe in which the Dean of Weſtminſter now lives, and ſet up the ſtatues of all the kings and queens who

who had been benefactors to that church. The chapel of our Lady, built at Weſtminſter by Henry III. was taken down in 1502, and a new chapel of much greater dimenſions was began to be built in its place with ſtone, which it is ſaid was brought from Huddleſtone Quarry in Yorkſhire.

This building, which is commonly called Henry VIIth's chapel, is of a quite different mode or order of architecture from that of the abbey, built by Henry III. and indeed, the invention of their difference is much greater than is contained between any two of the Grecian Orders.

It is a great pity, that the architect of this chapel did not communicate to poſterity the rules by which it was erected and adorned, which he might very eaſily have done, becauſe the art of printing had been then known for full thirty years; and the firſt printing done in England was in an old chapel of St. Ann, then ſtanding in the Elemoſinary, Almnery, or Almory, where anciently alms were given (now corruptly called the Ambry) by John Iſlip aforeſaid, who I believe was the architect of this venerable edifice, which Leland calls the miracle of the world.

In this king's reign, Chriſt's College, Jeſus College, and St. John's College at Cambridge; Corpus Chriſti College, and Brazen-noſe College at Oxford; and the School of St. Paul's, London, were all founded.

In the reign of HENRY VIII. who began in the year 1508, and died in 1547, Chriſt Church College at Oxford was founded; Hampton Court, and White-hall (then called York Place), and the Old Gate near the Tilt-yard, now belonging to the Lord Falmouth, and Coventry Croſs, in the year 1542, were all built.

In the reign of EDWARD VI. who began in the year 1557, and died in 1553, Somerſet Houſe was built by the Earl of Hertford in 1549.

In the reign of MARY I. who began in the year 1553, and died in 1558, St. John's College in Oxford was built.

In the reign of queen ELIZABETH, who began in the year 1558, and died in 1603, Sidney College, and Emanuel College in Cambridge, were founded; and the public library at Oxford was built and furniſhed.

In the reign of JAMES I. who began in the year 1603, and died in 1625, Hicks's Hall near Smithfield Bars, and the Banquetting-houſe, at Whitehall, were built—the laſt by Inigo Jones.

Now as it is very reaſonable to believe that the modes in which all theſe buildings have been erected, the Banquetting-houſe excepted, were taken from fragments found among the Saxon ruins, they may therefore be called Saxon Buildings; but why they have been called Gothic, I cannot account for.

And as to continue the Saxon modes of building, under the Gothic appellation, may be more agreeable and ſooner underſtood by many, than they would be, was I to call them Saxon as they actually are, therefore, all the following deſigns are called Gothic.

And as theſe modes of building have been and are condemned by many, on a ſuppoſition that their principal parts have been put together without rules or proportion; to prove that ſuch is a want of judgment, I have, in plates A and B, as a ſpecimen of the beautiful rules of the Ancients, illuſtrated the Geometrical Plans and Elevations of the Baſes and Capitals, to the two varieties of columns, now ſtanding in Weſtminſter Abbey, viz.

Firſt, thoſe in the Choir Part, built by Henry III. and thoſe from the Choir to the two Towers in the weſt end, which were built afterward by the abbots of Weſtminſter, as aforeſaid, wherein every impartial judge will ſee by inſpection, that their members,

members, both as to their heights and projectures, are determined and deſcribed with thoſe beautiful proportions and geometrical rules, which are not excelled (if equalled) in any parts of the Grecian or Roman orders. Nor is that delicacy and deception, which is contained in theſe columns, to be ſeen in any Grecian or Roman columns of the ſame diameters. For, although theſe columns in the weſt part of the abbey appear to be much ſlenderer, weaker, and of leſs diameter, than the Corinthian columns in the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral (which are 4 feet in diameter) yet they are actually full 14 inches more in their diameters; and conſequently they are more than half as ſtrong again. Becauſe 16, the ſquare of the diameter of one of St. Paul's columns, is leſs than two thirds of 26, eight-twelfths, the ſquare of the diameter of one of theſe columns. A deception not to be paralleled in all the columns yet erected, by Greeks or Romans, in the whole world.

It is from theſe, and ſuch like reſearches, that I have extracted the rules and proportions by which all the parts of the following deſigns are adjuſted; and which, being in general made plain to inſpection by the ſcales of equal parts affixed to each, needs no other explication.

And as this ſpecimen of my endeavours to reſtore and illuſtrate the beauties of the Saxon Architecture, for the good of poſterity, is honoured with the encouragement of the Nobility and Gentry, I make no doubt, but that by their good examples, all other lovers and patrons of arts and induſtry will further encourage it.

And whereas it may be objected, that the expence of theſe kinds of buildings will be greater than buildings of the ſame magnitude in the Grecian mode; and eſpecially by workmen unable to perform them, I therefore give this public notice, that it will take to erect all ſorts of buildings in the Saxon mode that may be required, if free from enrichments, no greater expence than a plain building of the ſame magnitude in the Grecian mode would amount to; and if enriched, leſs money than a building of the ſame magnitude in the Grecian mode would come to, being enriched with the common ornaments uſed in any of the Grecian orders.—And ſuch noblemen and gentlemen who are pleaſed, may find all their own materials, which will very greatly abate the expence.

1742. B. L.

A TABLE of PLATES.

PLATE I, &c. to XVI, Contain five varieties of columns, with eleven varieties of entablatures, which are allowed by every impartial judge to exceed all that have been done.

PLATE XVII, &c. to XXVIII, Contain 12 varieties of frontiſpieces for doors, with their members, geometrically deſcribed at large, never done before.

PLATE XXIX, Exhibits four varieties of Arcades for Piazzas, with the geometrical conſtruction of their curves, never done before.

PLATE XXX, A Saxon, or ancient Gothic colonnade.

PLATE XXXI, An Umbrello in the Saxon mode.

PLATE XXXII, A Gothic Portico, ſuppoſed to be at the entrance of a banquetting-room, &c. of the ſame mode.

PLATE XXXIII, Contains ſix varieties of circular windows, or lights to be placed over doors, to illuminate paſſages, &c.

PLATE XXXIV, Contains as many ſquare windows, for attic ſtories, &c.

PLATE XXXV, &c. to XL, Contain ſix varieties of windows, for ſtate rooms, pavillions, &c.

PLATE XLI, &c. to XLVIII, Contains eight varieties of Chimneys Pieces, not to be matched in the world.

PLATE XLIX, &c. to LXII, Contain fourteen varieties of Umbrellos, Temples, and Pavillions, which are believed to come the neareſt to the ancient Saxon Architecture, ofall that has been done ſince the Daniſh conqueſt.

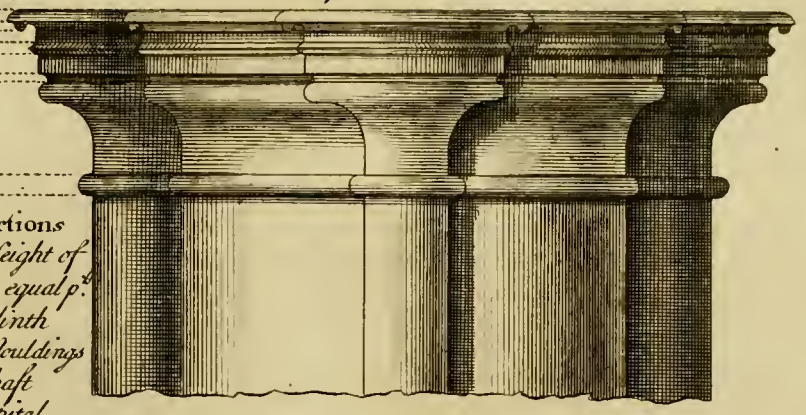
The Base and Capital, to the Columns, of the Choir *in Westminster Abby, built by* Hen. III. *Plate* A

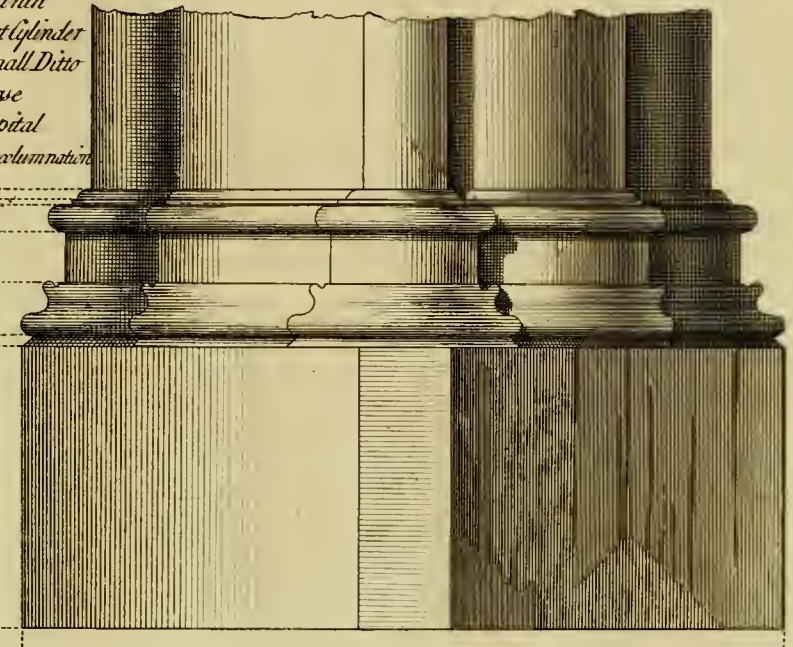
The general Proportions

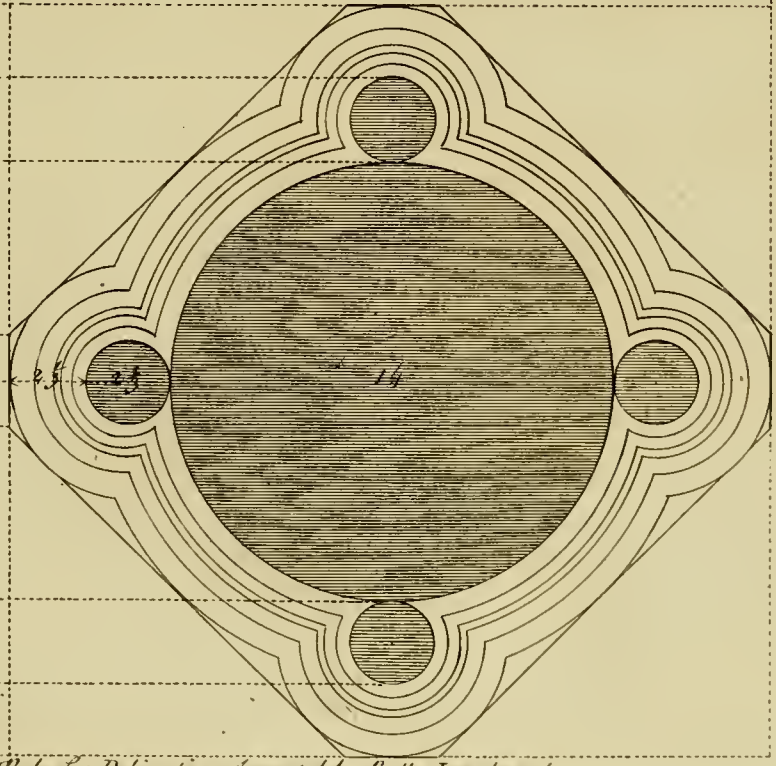
Divide the entire Height of the Column into 120 equal p.ts

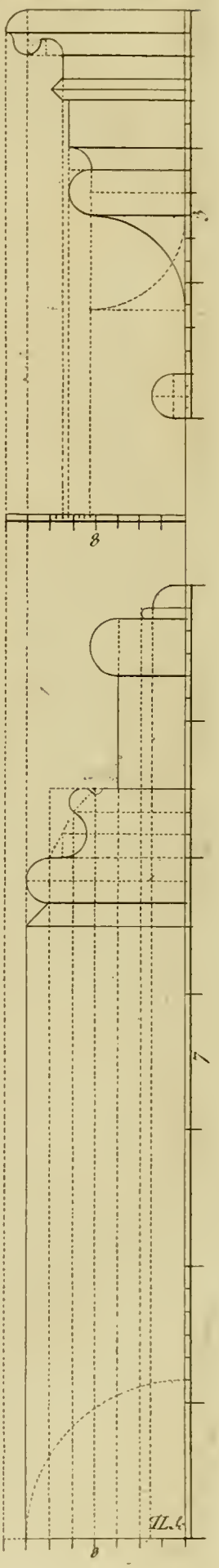
Give

- 9, 5, 100, 6 — to the Height of the — Plinth, Mouldings, Shaft, Capital
- 24, 14, 2⅔, 2⅔ — to the Diam.r of the — Plinth, great Cylinder, Small Ditto, Base, Capital
- 2⅔, 2⅔ — to the Project.r of the
- 56 — to the Intercolumniation





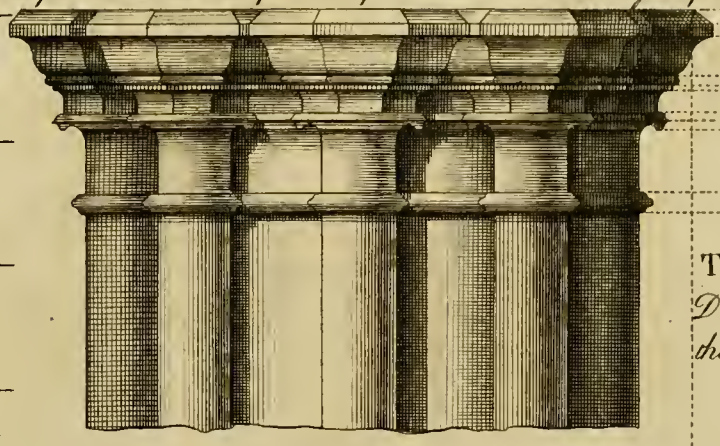


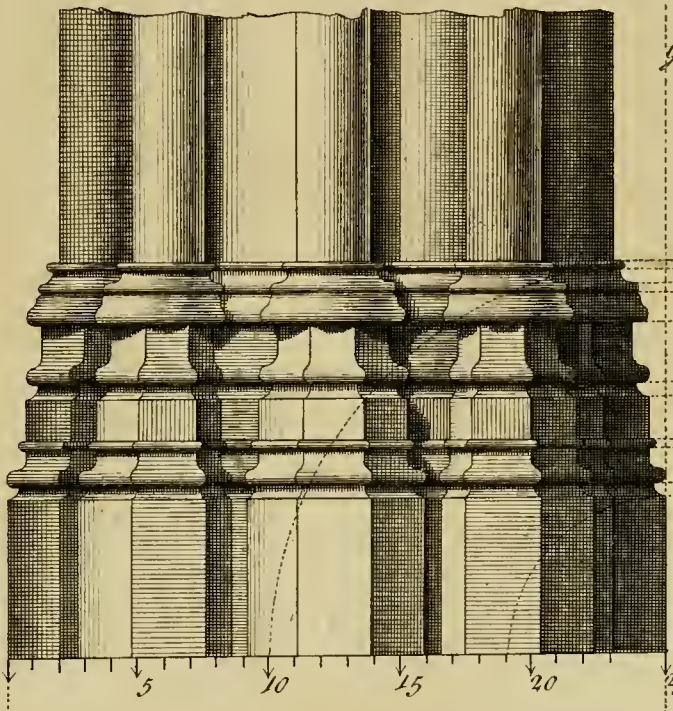


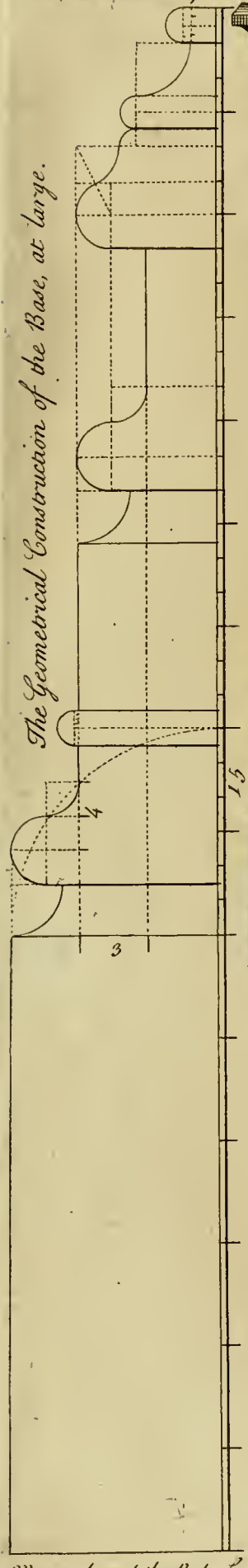
Measured and the Rules for Delineating, Invented by Batty Langley 1742

Within the West part of Westminster Abby Built by the Abbots in the Reign of Edward I

Plate B







The Geometrical Construction of the Base, at large.

The general Proportions

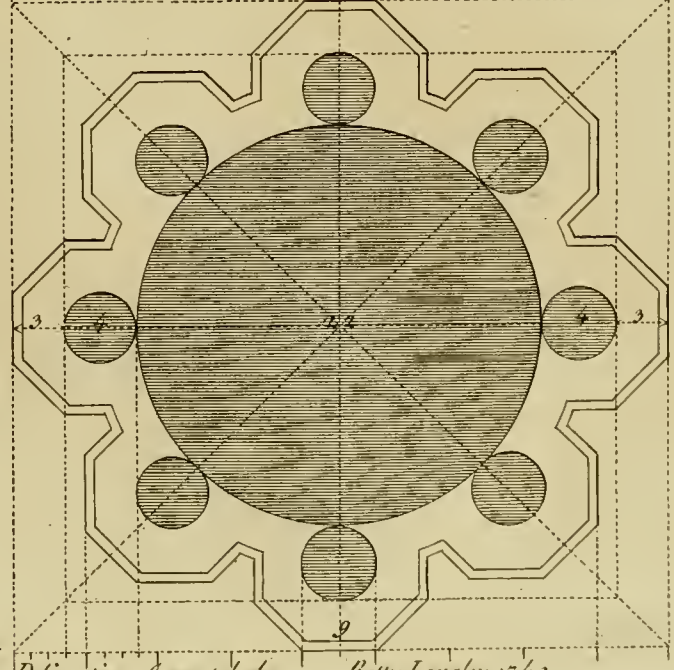
Divide the entire Height of the Column, into 180 equal Parts.

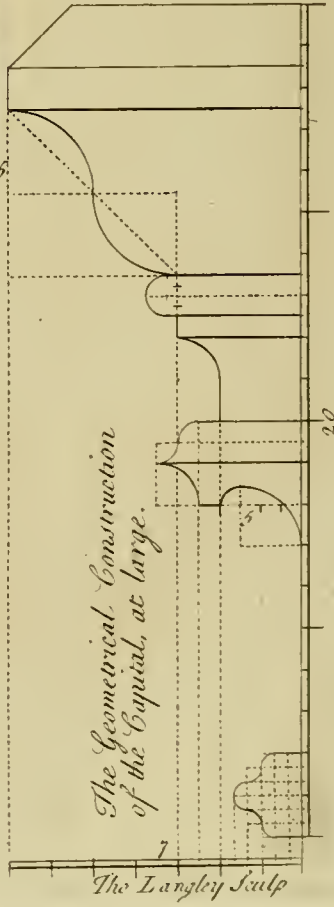
Give

8	to the Height of the	Plinth
14		Mouldings
147		Shaft
11		Capital

Give

36	to the Diam.r of the	Plinth
22		great Cylinder
4		Small Ditto
3	to the Project.n of the	Base
4½		Capital





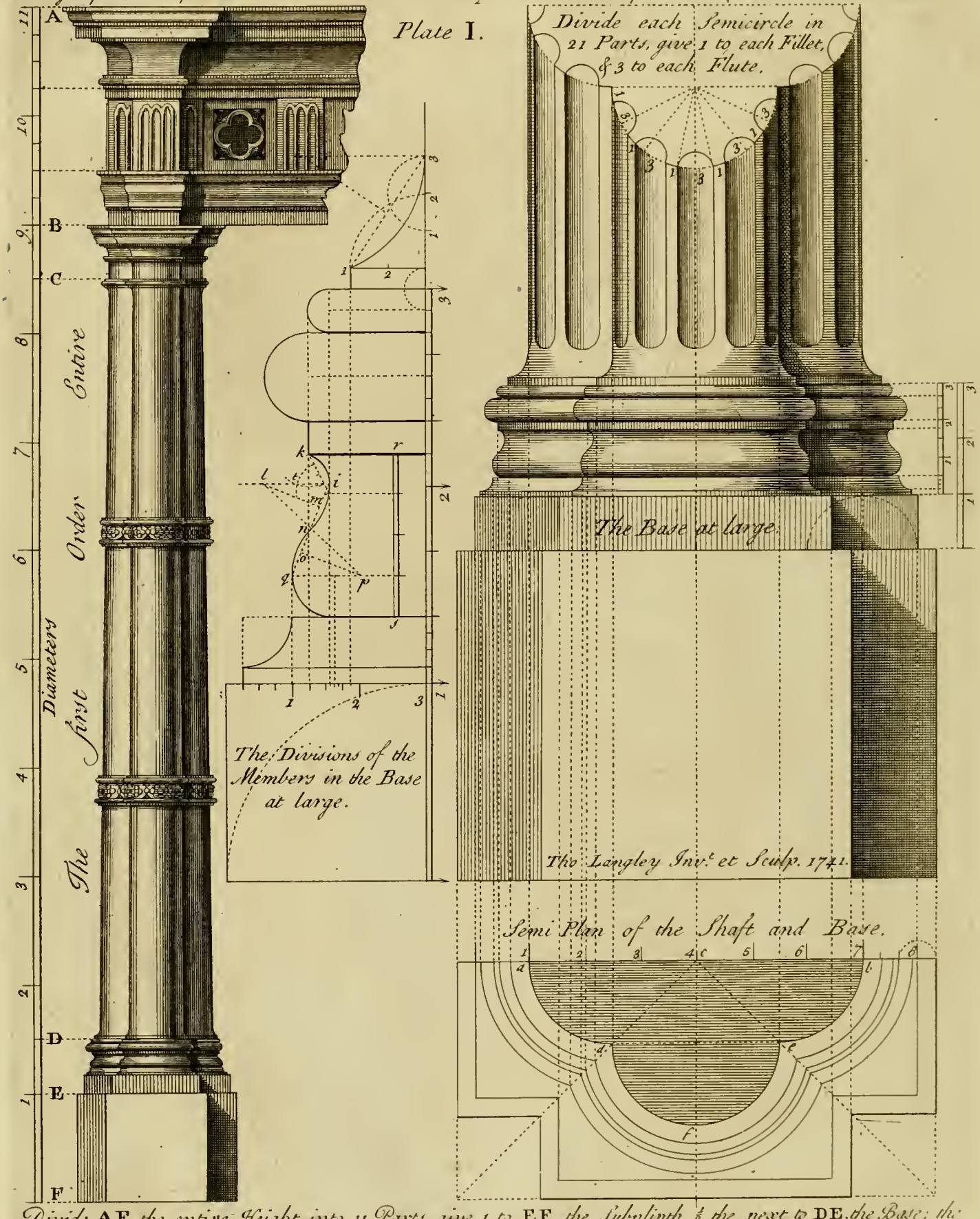
The Geometrical Construction of the Capital, at large.

Measured, and the Rules for Delineating, Invented, by Batty Langley 1742

The Langley Sculp

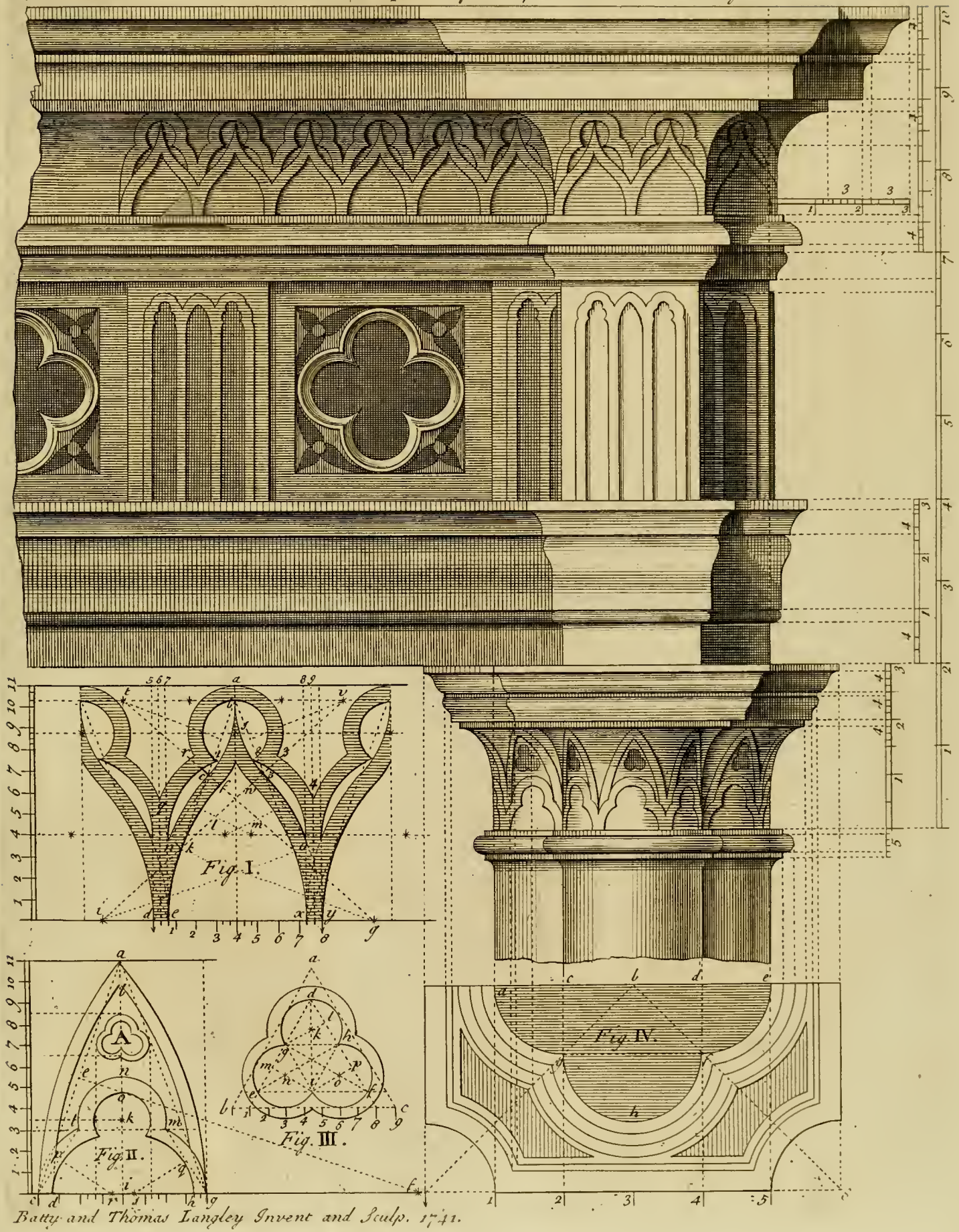
NB. *We shall first exhibit* five new Orders *of* Columns, *Plain & Enrichd, and then shew their Use in the Forming of Designs for Frontispieces, to* Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces, Insides *of* Rooms *&c. in the* Gothick manner.

Plate I.


A
B
C
D
E
F
The first Order Entire
Diameters
Divide each Semicircle in 21 Parts, give 1 to each Fillet, & 3 to each Flute.
The Base at large.
The Divisions of the Members in the Base at large.
Tho. Langley Inv.t et Sculp. 1741.
Semi Plan of the Shaft and Base.

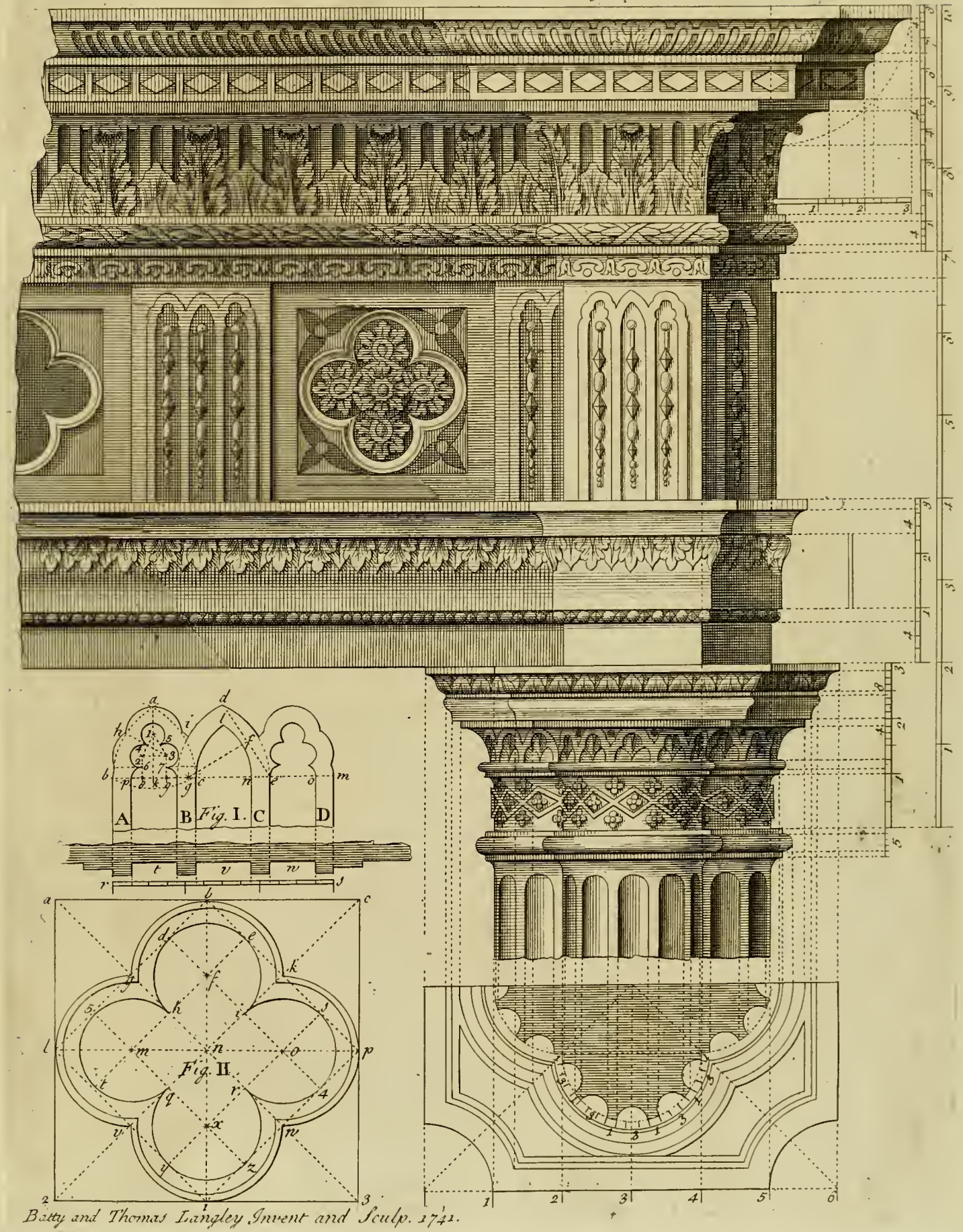
Divide AF. *the entire Height into 11 Parts, give 1 to* EF. *the Subplinth,* ½ *the next to* DE. *the Base; the next 7 to* CD *the Shaft; the next* ½ *to* BC *the Capital, and the upper 2 to* AB *the Entablature.*

The Gothick Entablature *&* Capital, *of the first* Order *at large.* *Plate* II.

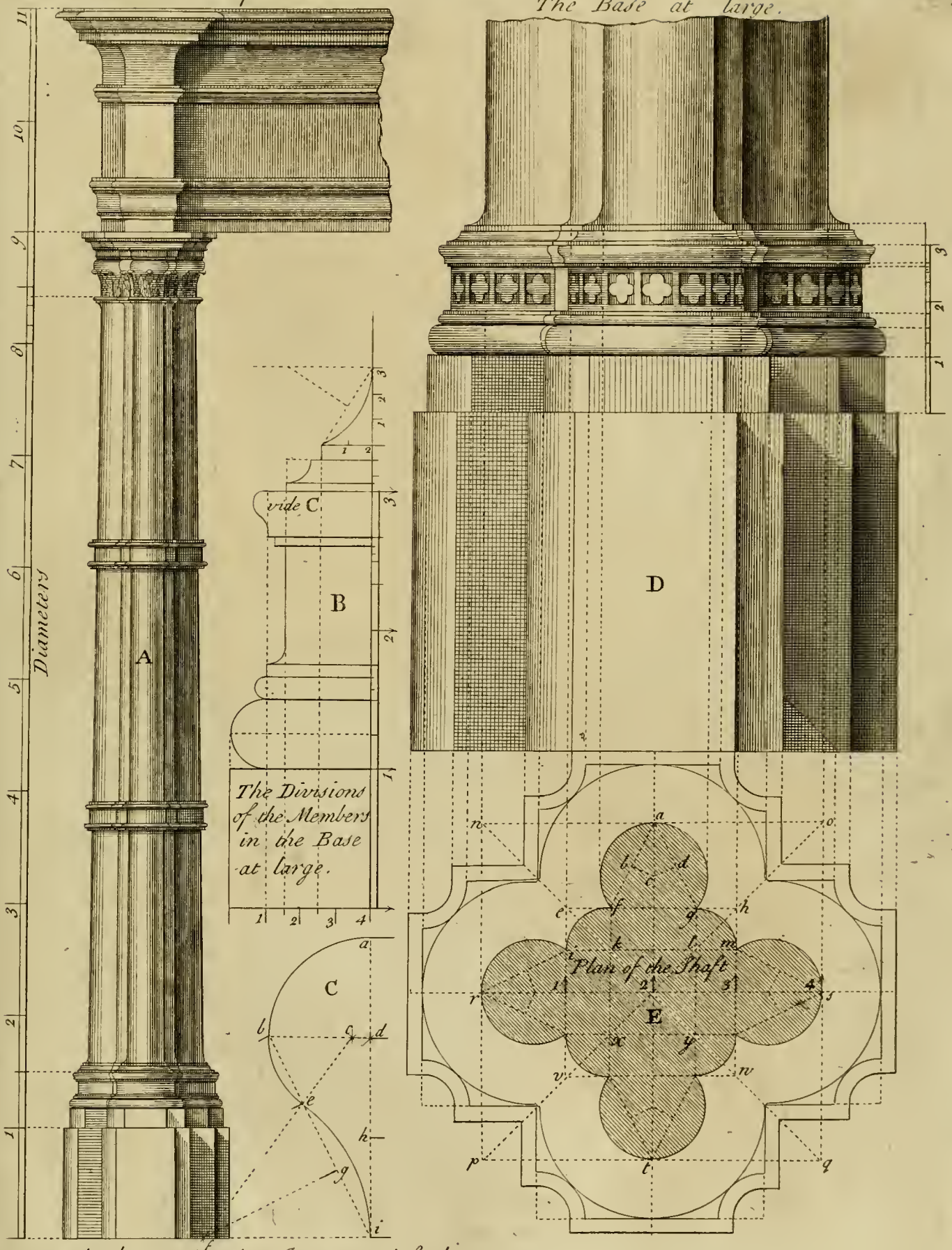


Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

A Second Gothick Entablature *&* Capital, *at large for* Order I. *Plate* III.

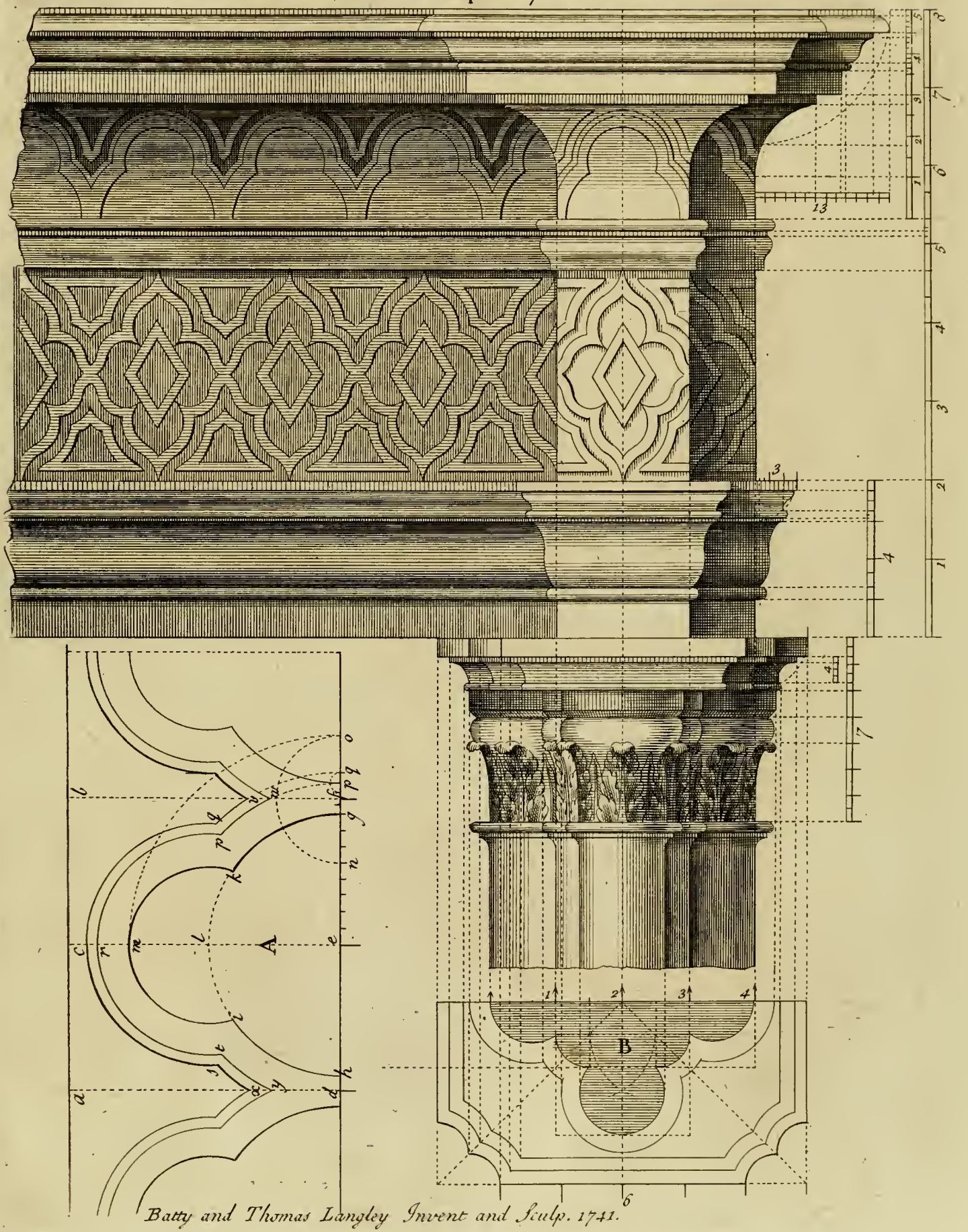


Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



Batty and Thomas Langley Invent. and Sculp. 1741.

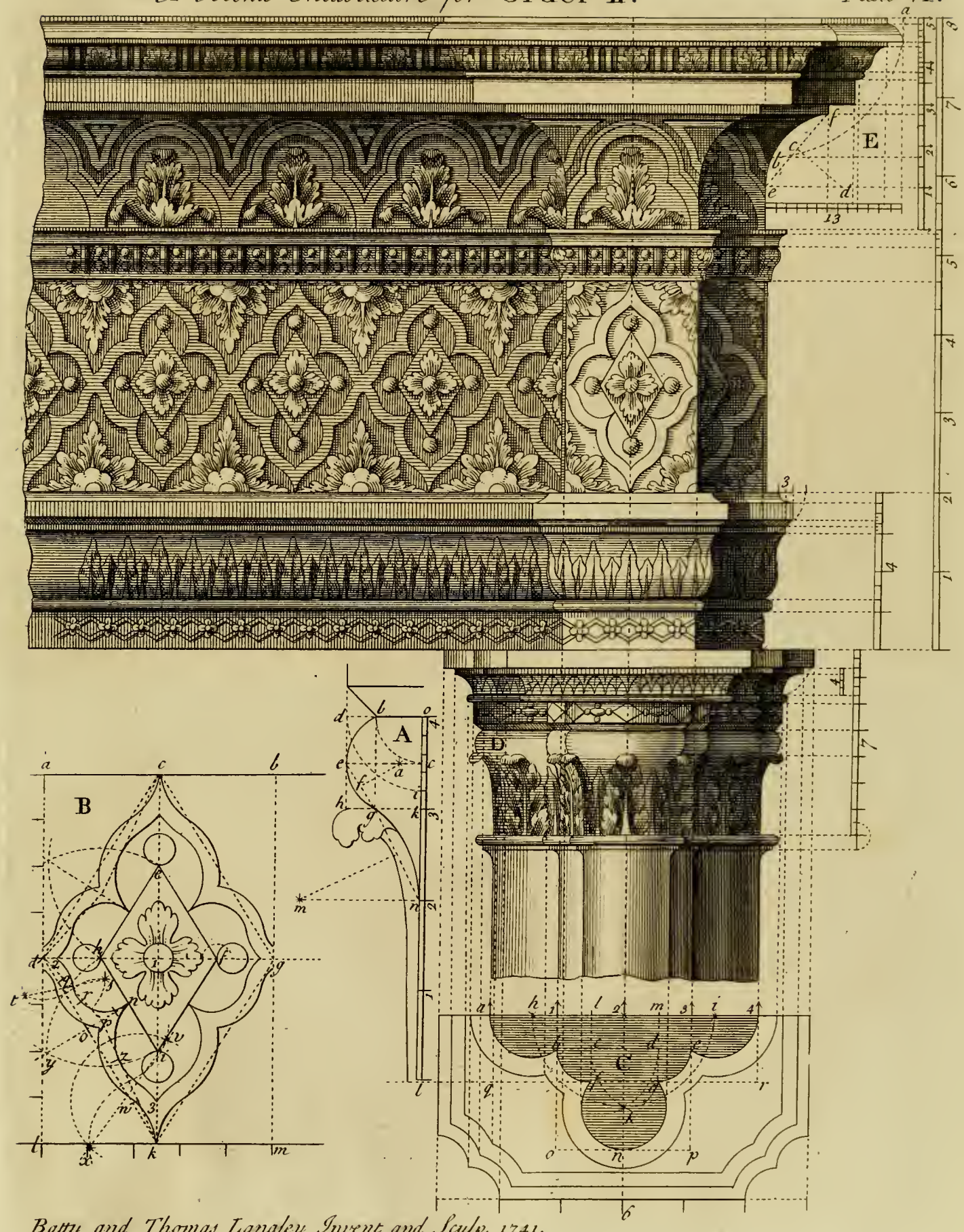
The Gothick Entablature *and* Capital *for* Order II. *Plate* V.



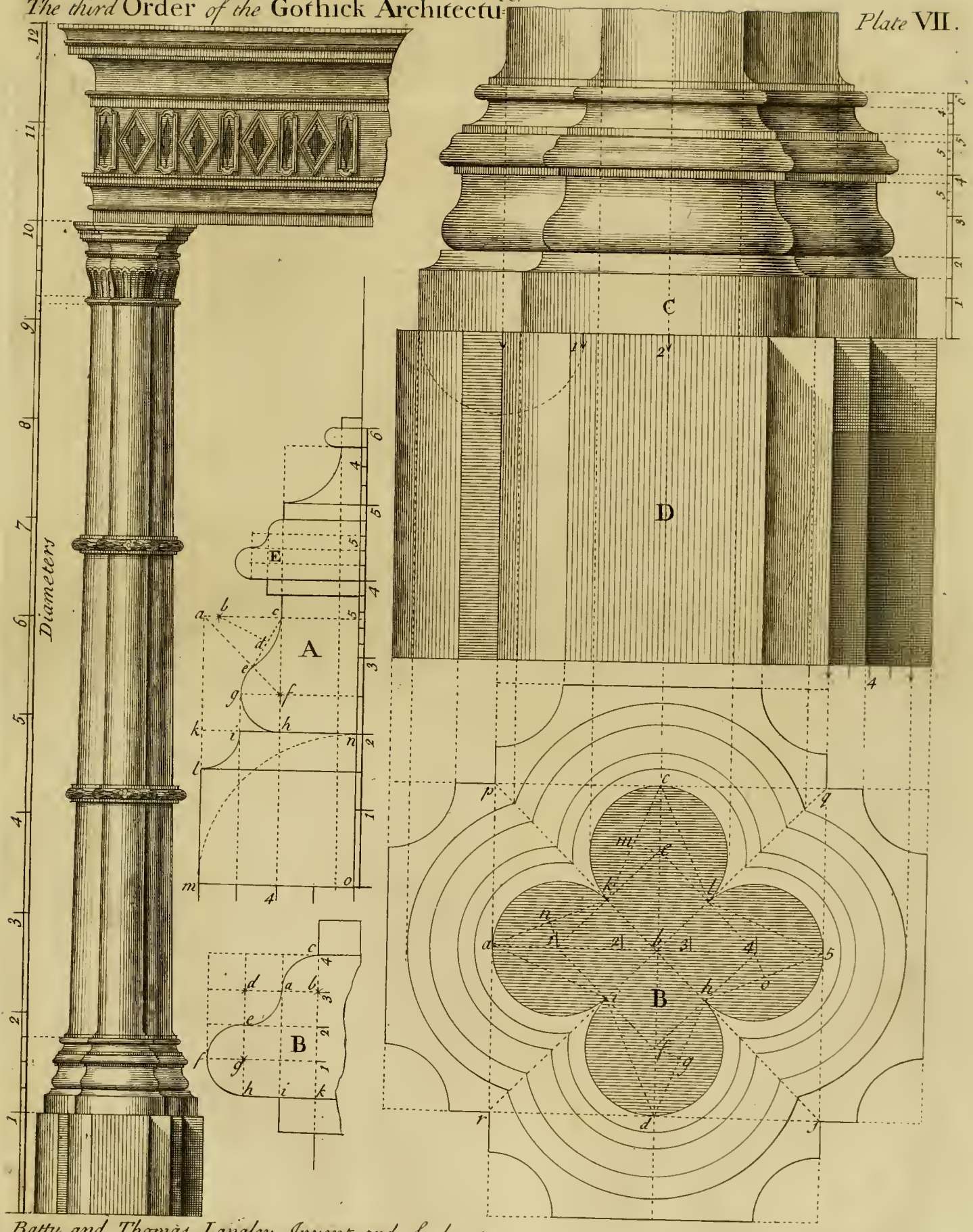
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

A Second Entablature for Order II.

Plate VI.



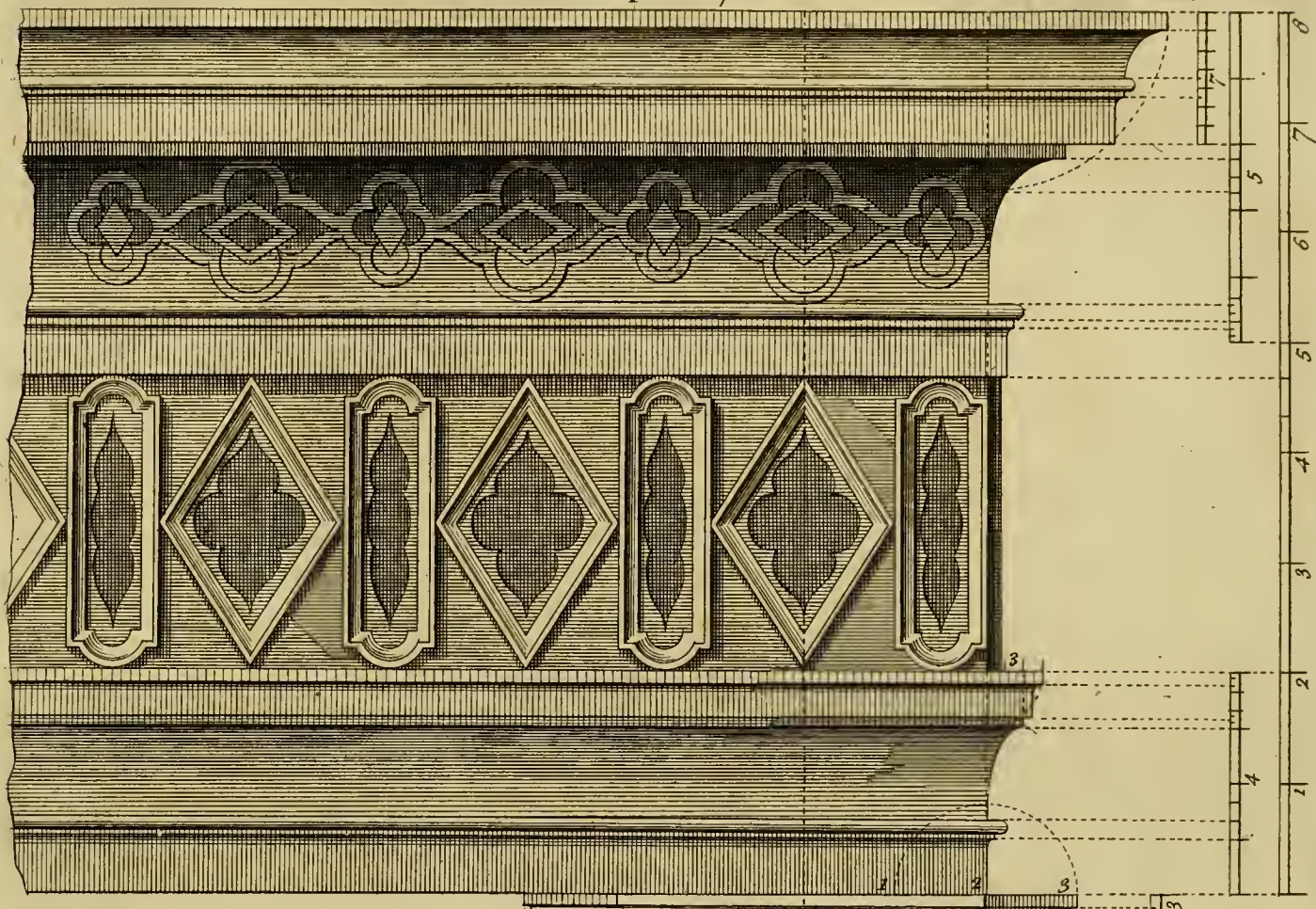
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

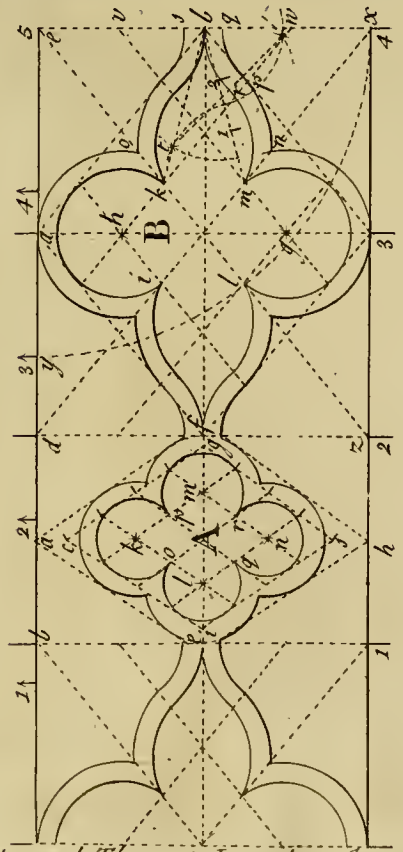


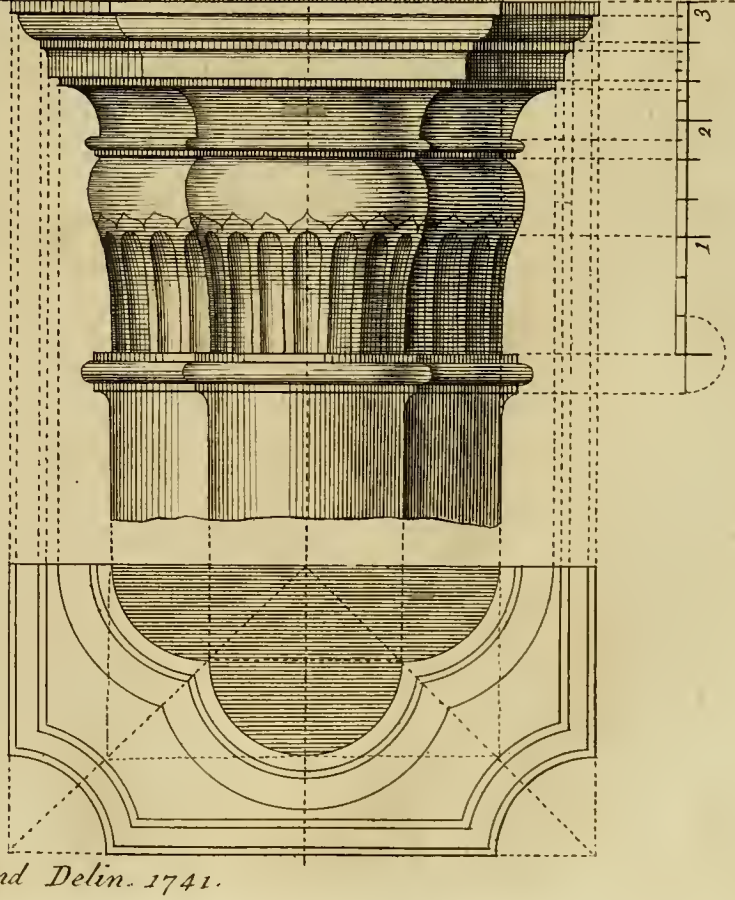
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

The Gothick Entablature *and* Capital *for* Order III.

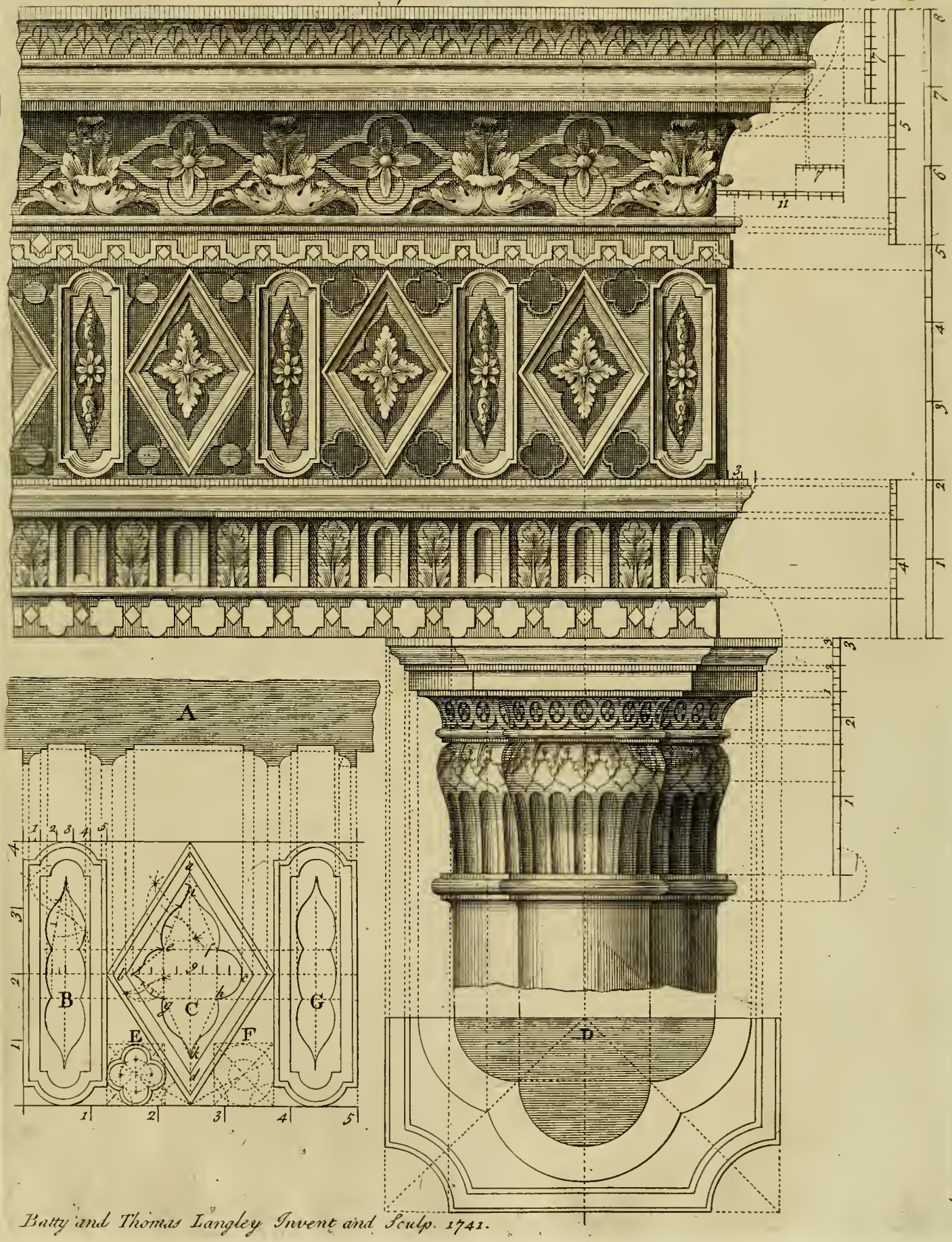
Plate VIII.







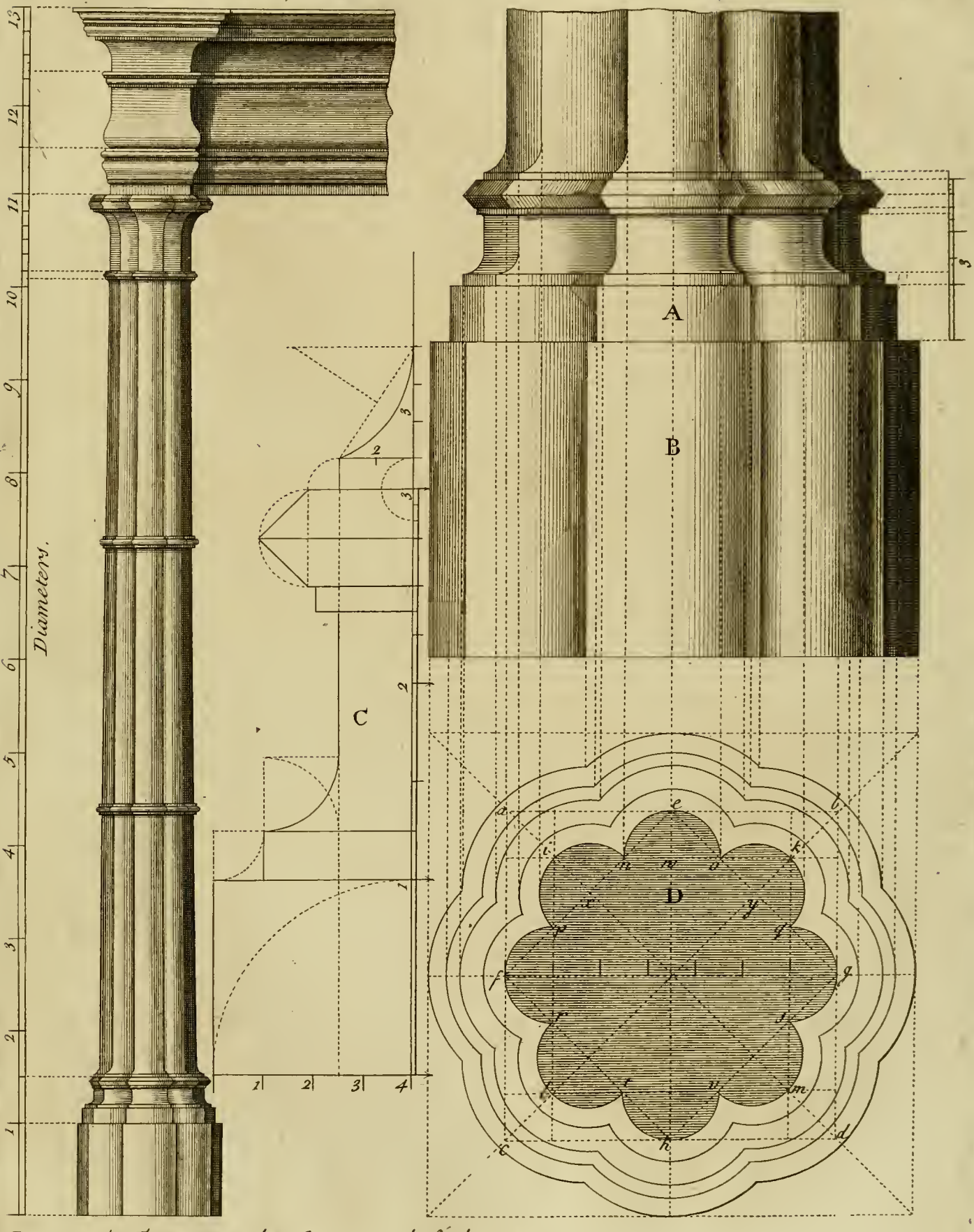
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Delin. 1741.



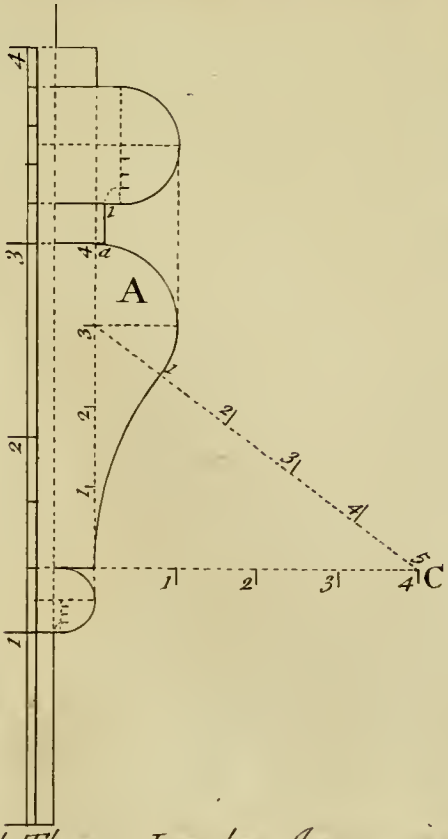
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

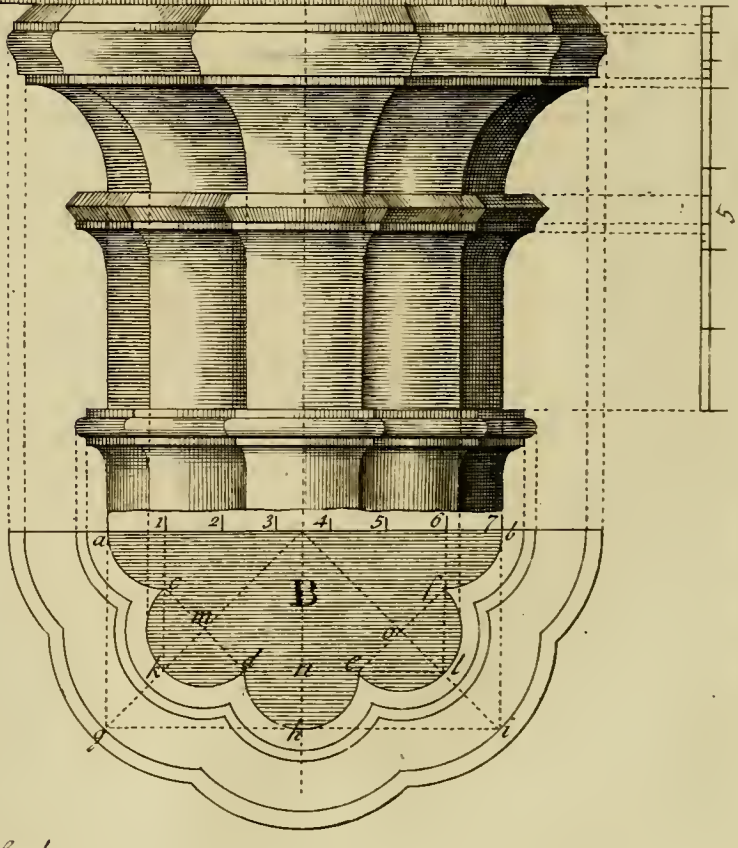
The Fourth Order *of the* Gothick Architecture.

Plate X.

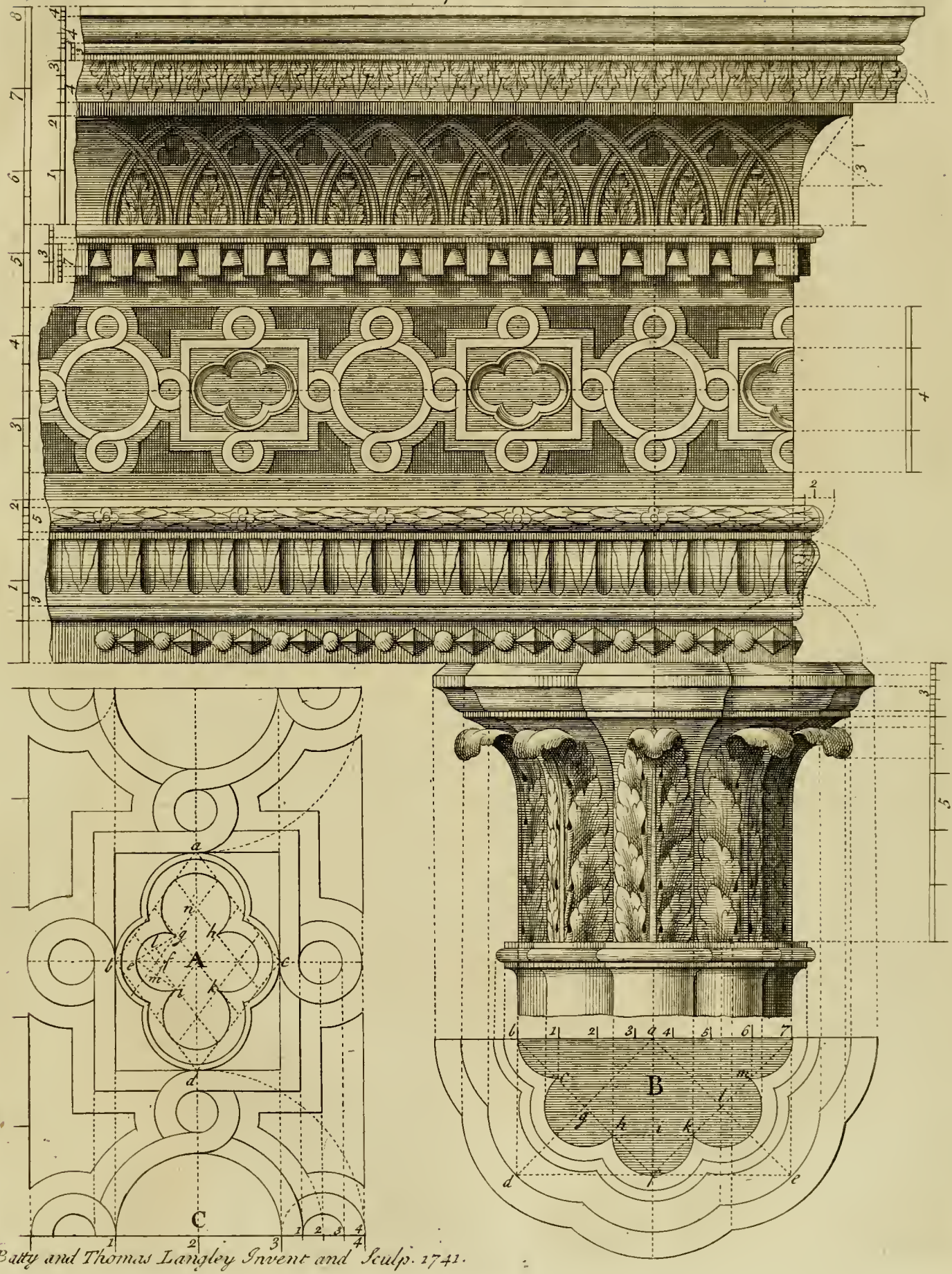


Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.





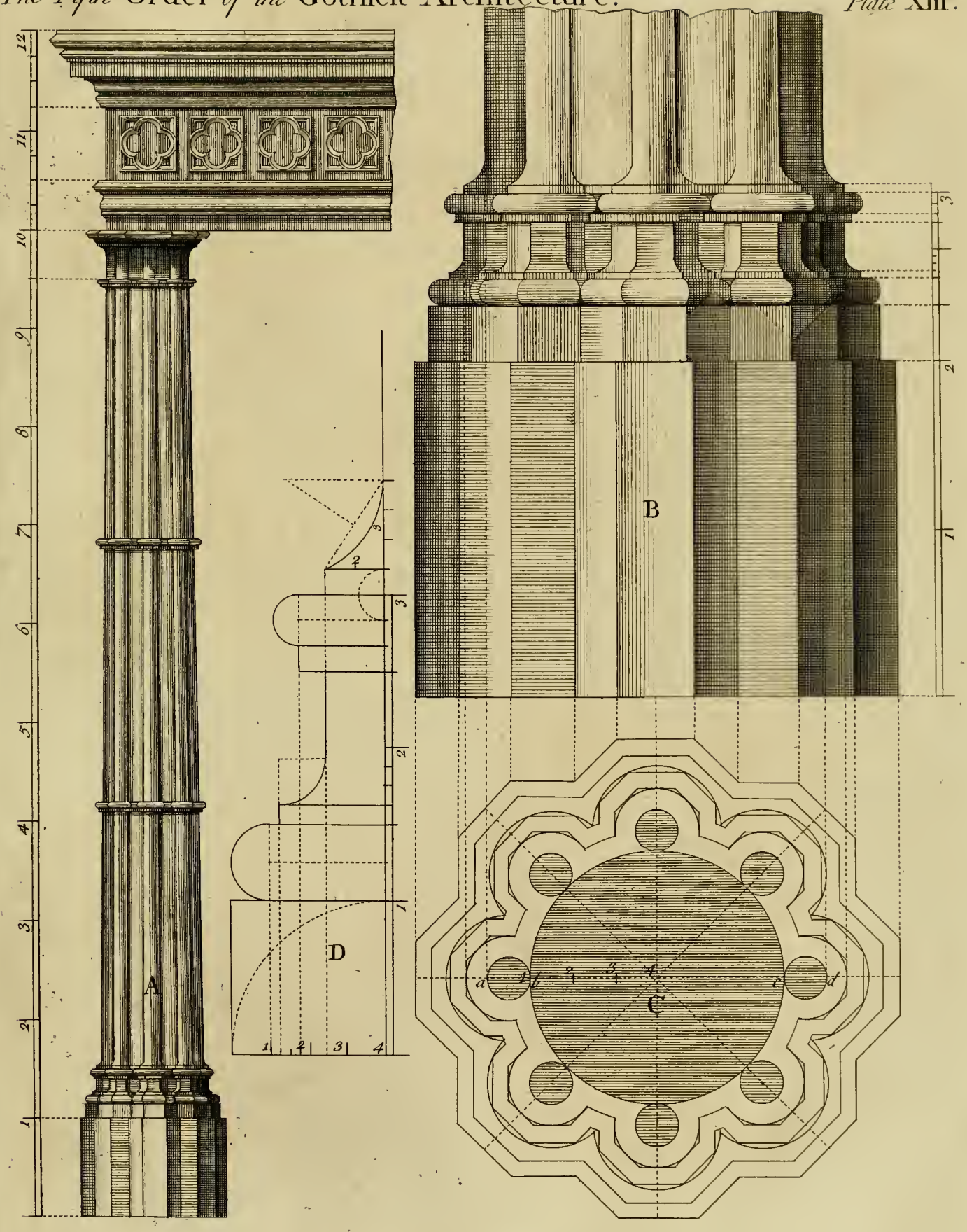
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

The Fifth Order *of the* Gothick Architecture.

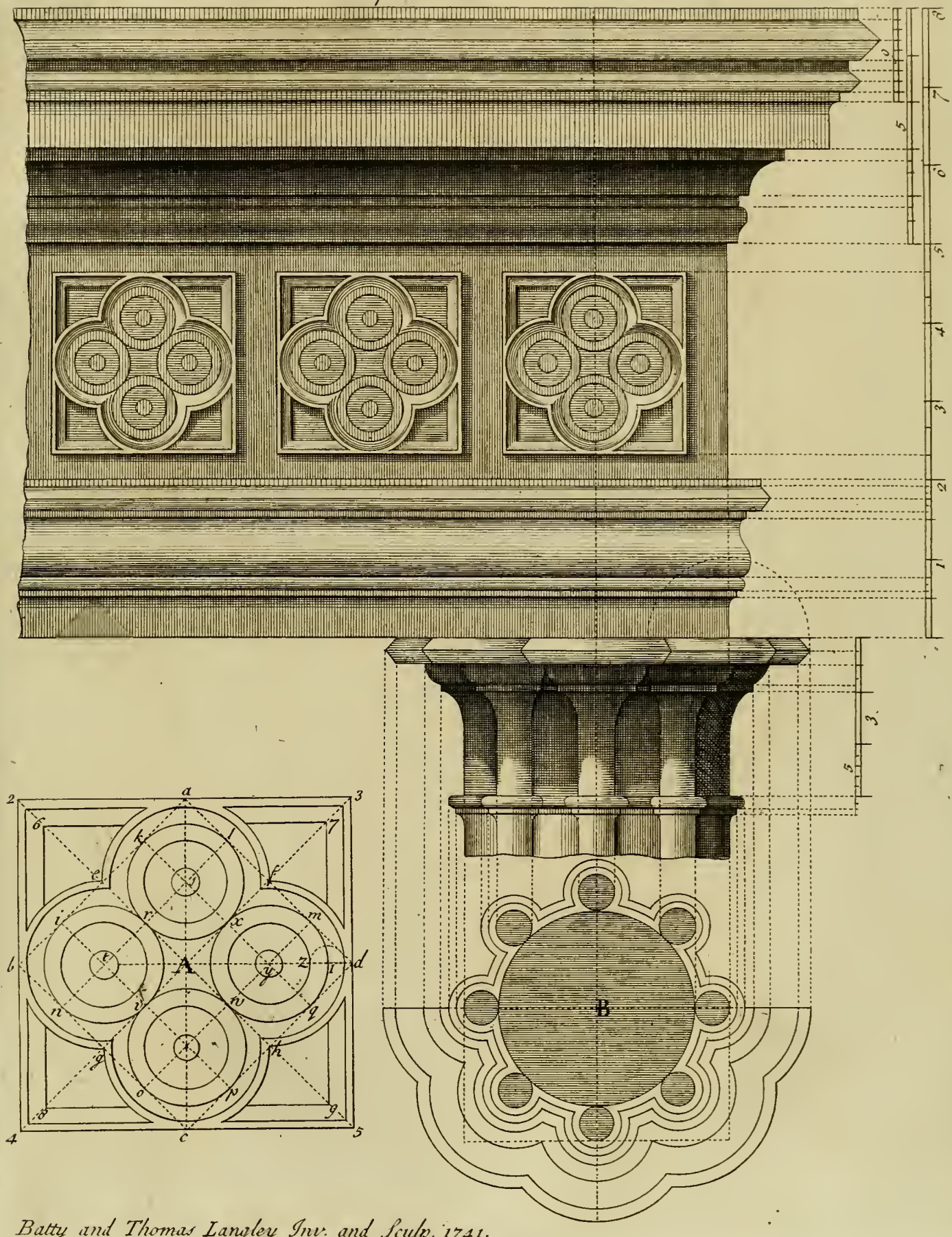
Plate XIII.



Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.

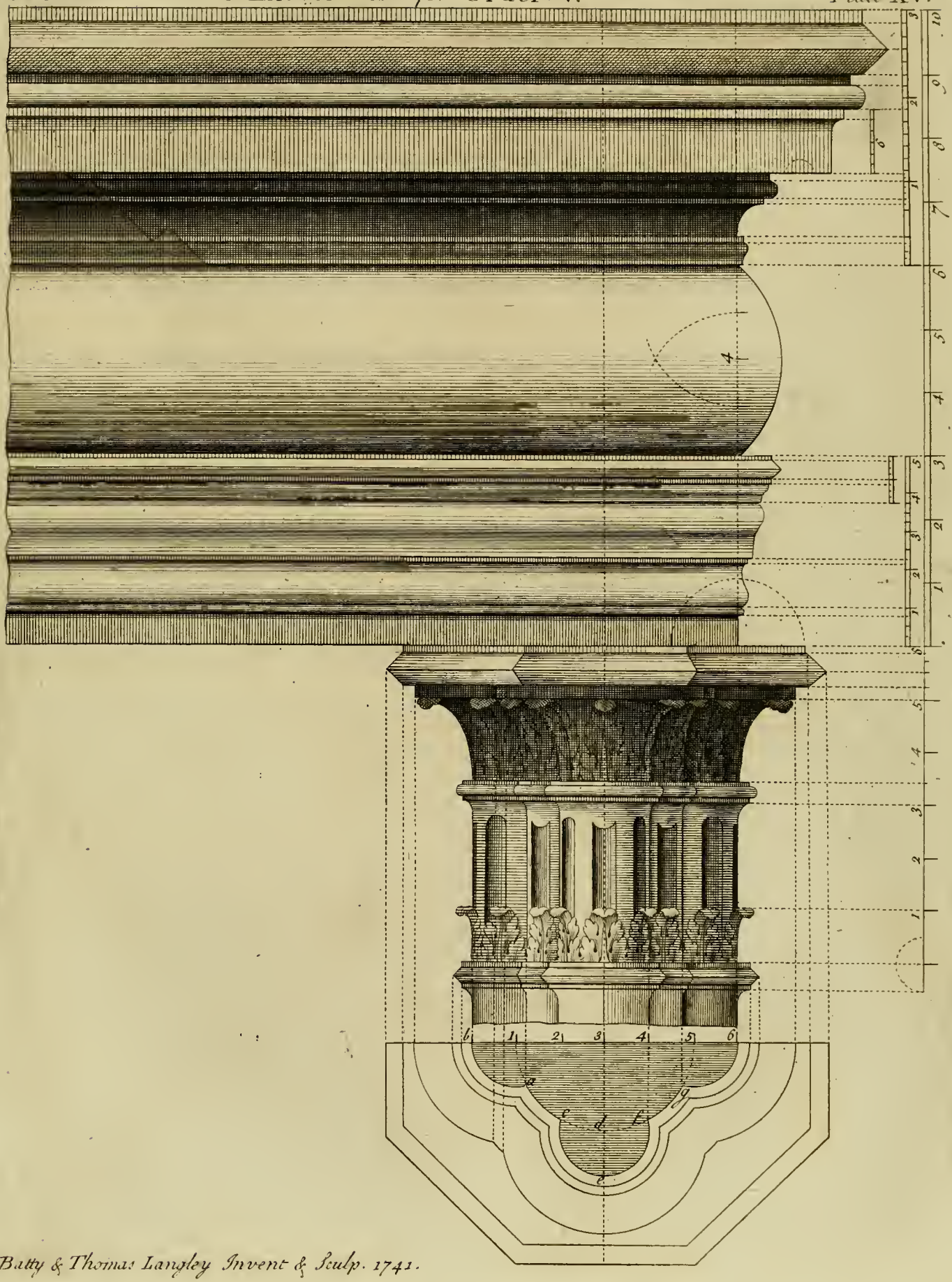
The Gothick Entablature *for* Order V.

Plate XIV.

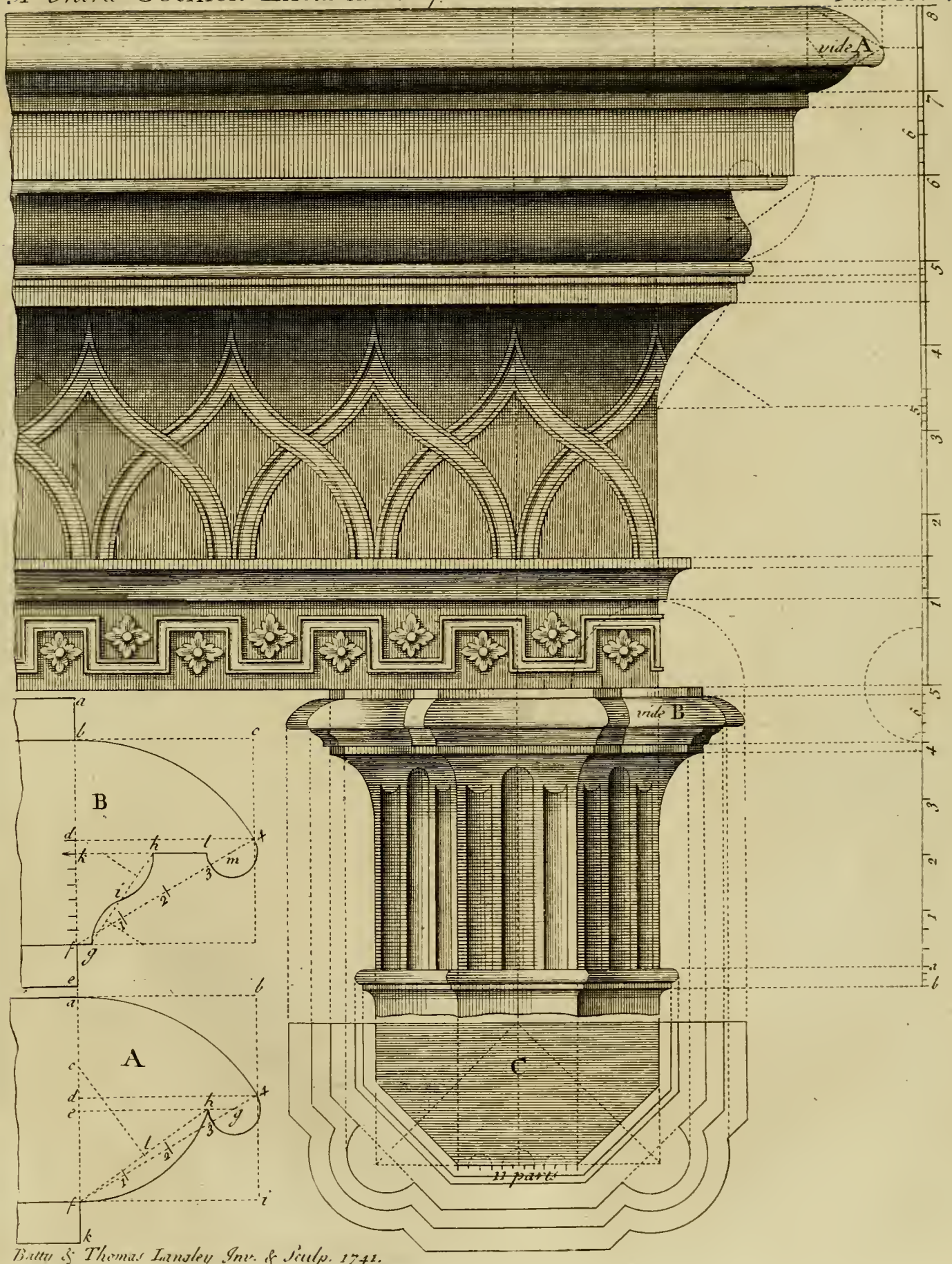


Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.

A Second Gothick Entablature *for* Order V. *Plate* XV.



Batty & Thomas Langley Invent & Sculp. 1741.


vide A
vide B
B
A
C
11 parts
Batty & Thomas Langley Inv. & Sculp. 1741.

First Gothick Frontispiece.

Plate XVII.

Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

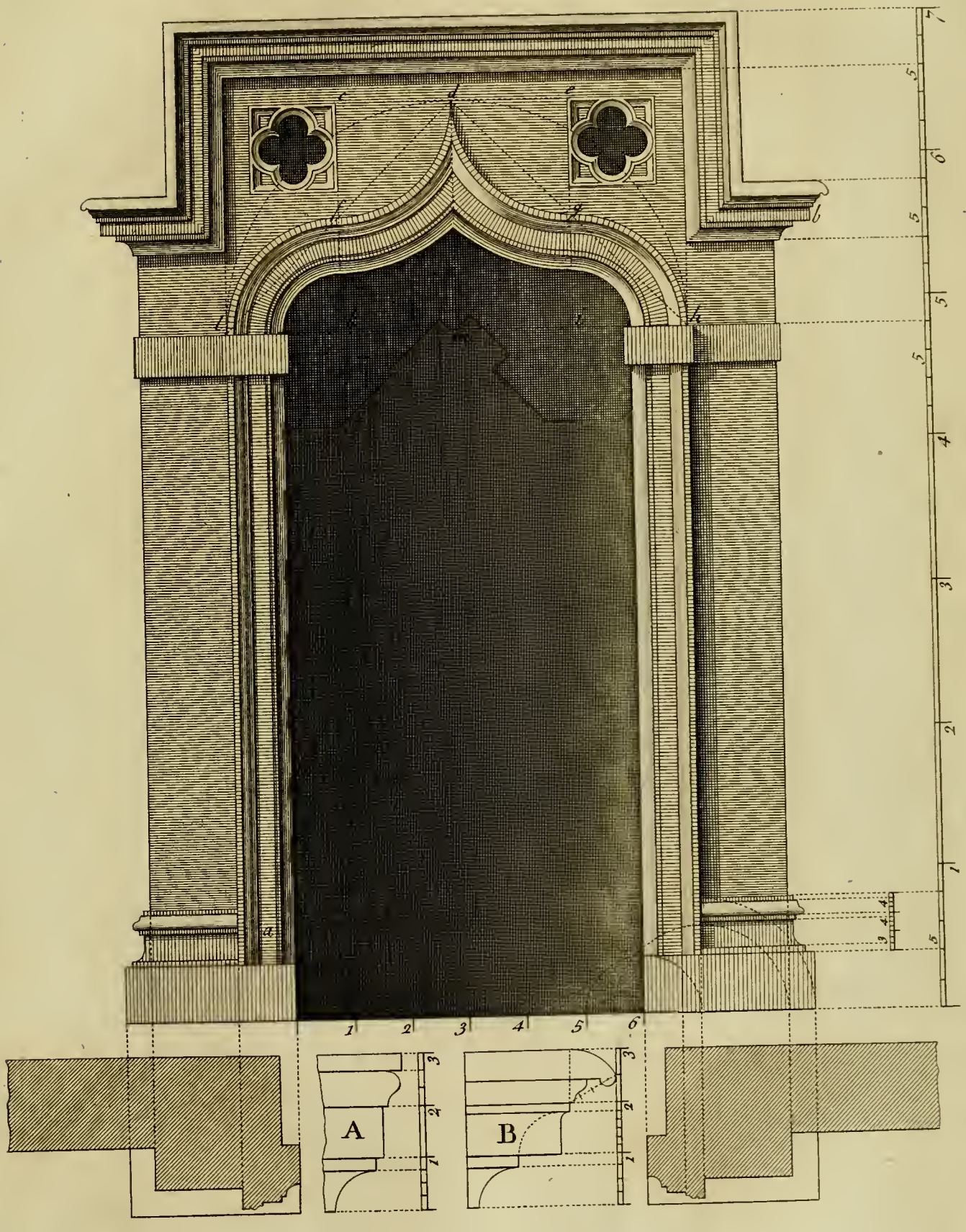
Second Gothick Frontispiece.

Plate XVIII.

Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

Third Gothick Frontispiece.

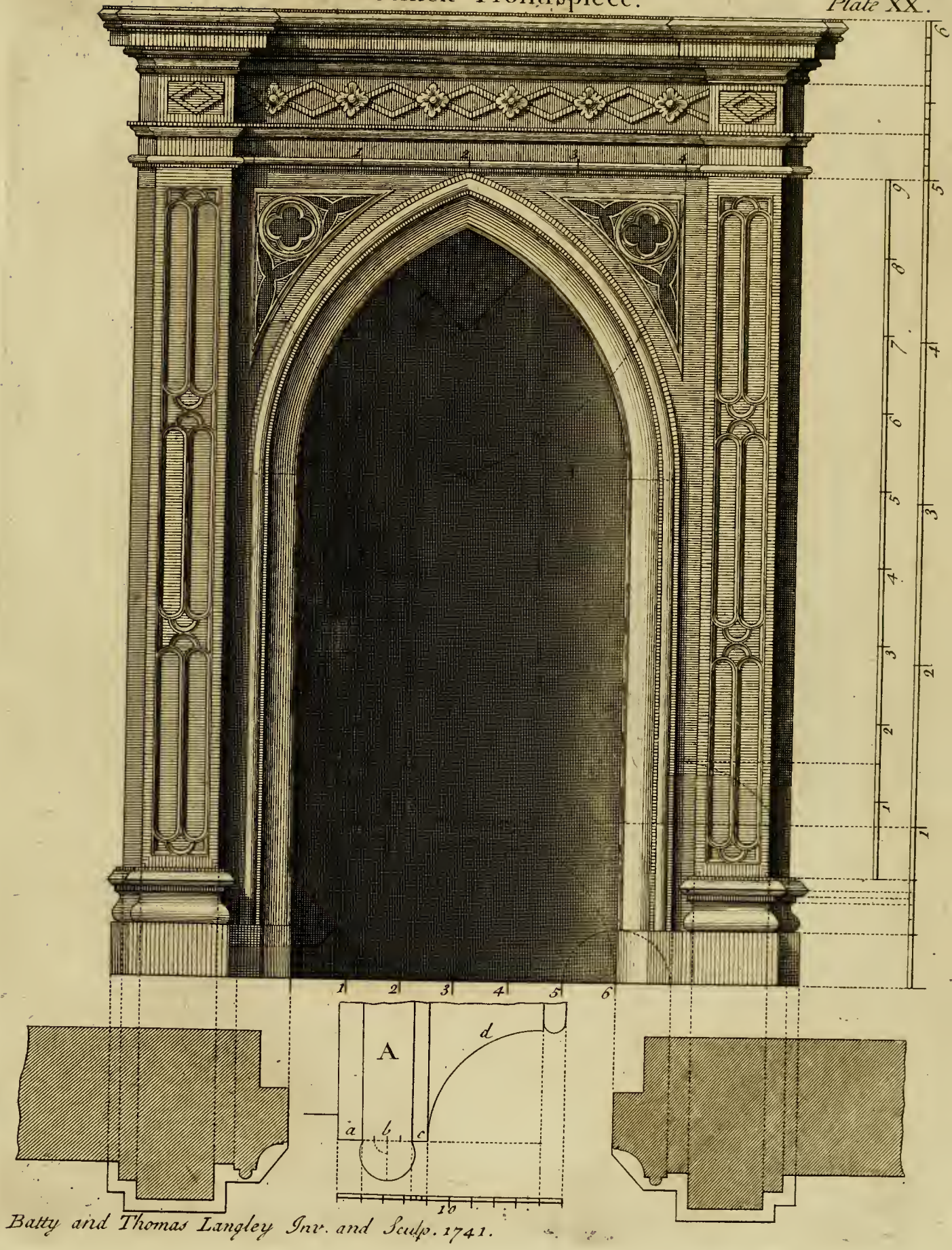
Plate XVIII.



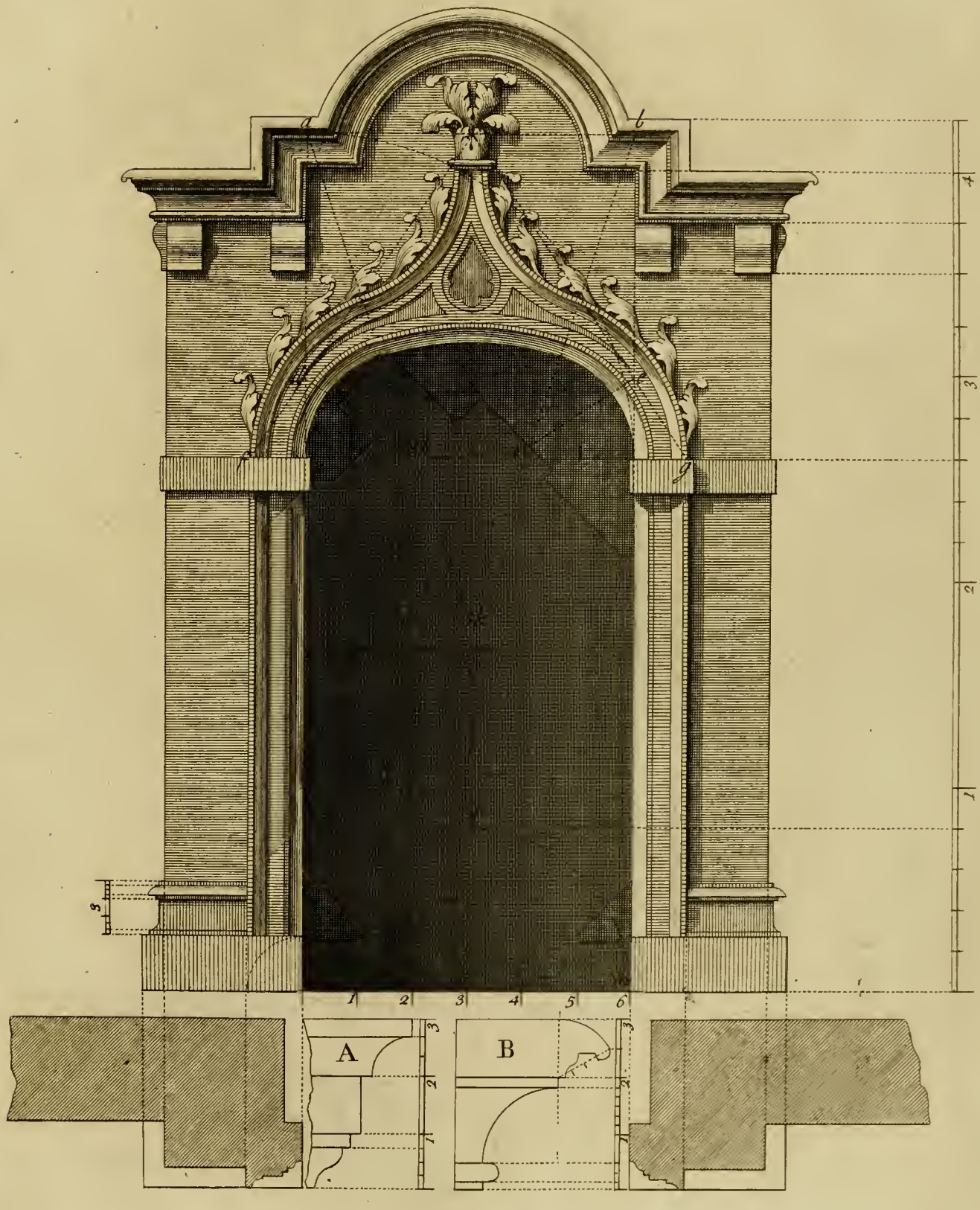
Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.

Fourth Gothick Frontispiece.

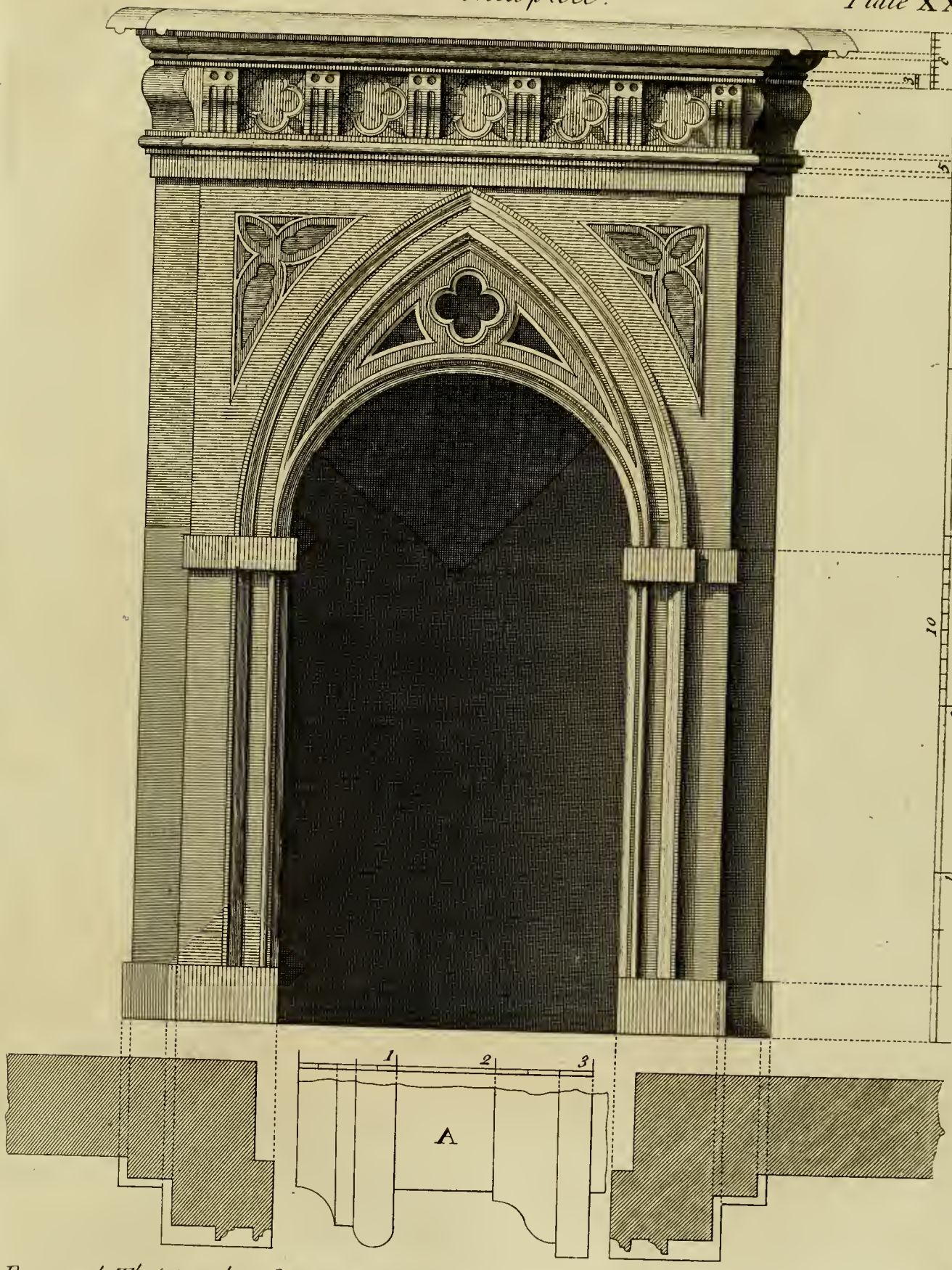
Plate XX.



Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.



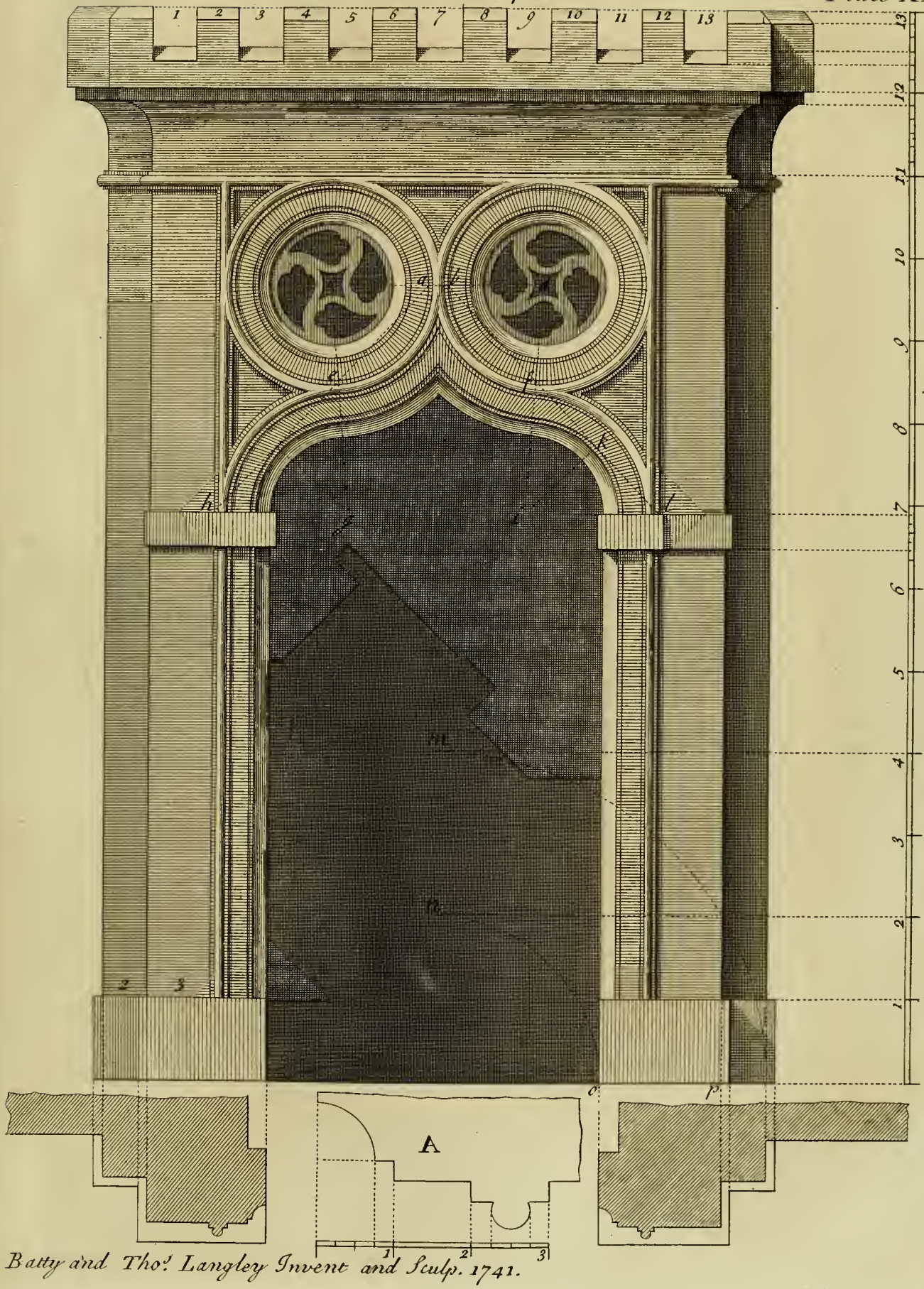
Batty and Thos. Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



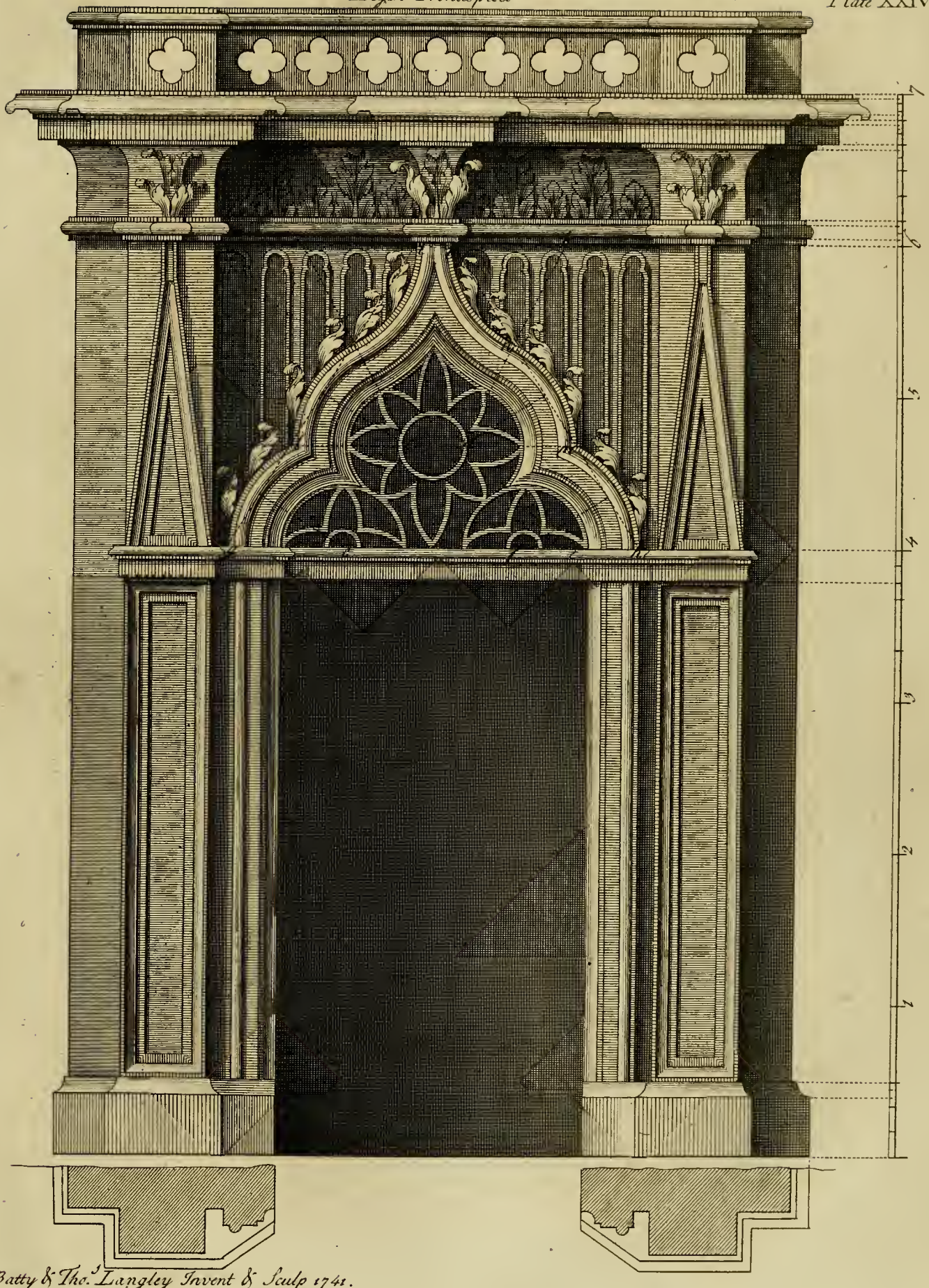
Batty and Thos Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

Seventh Frontispiece.

Plate XXIII.



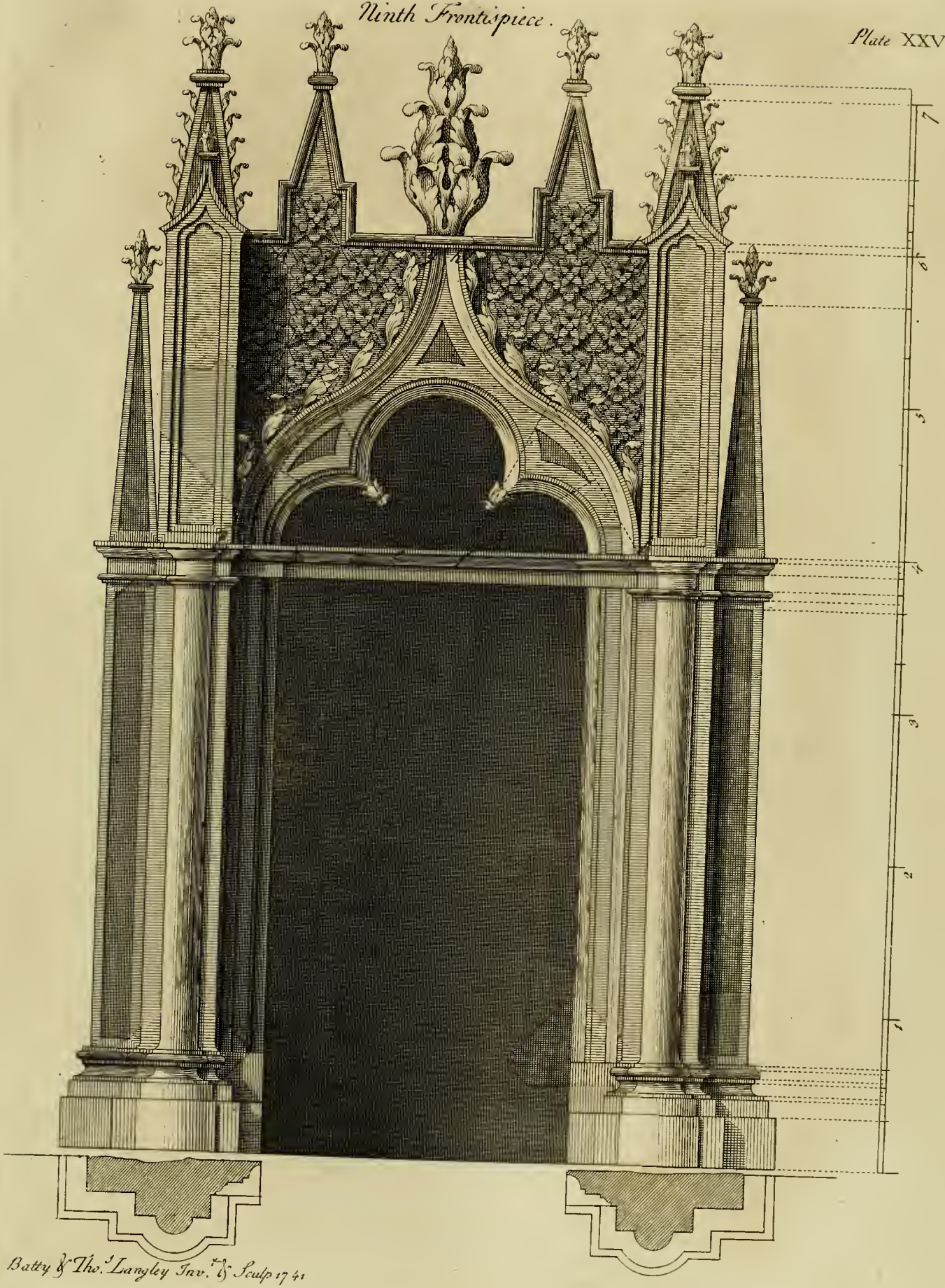
Batty and Thos. Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



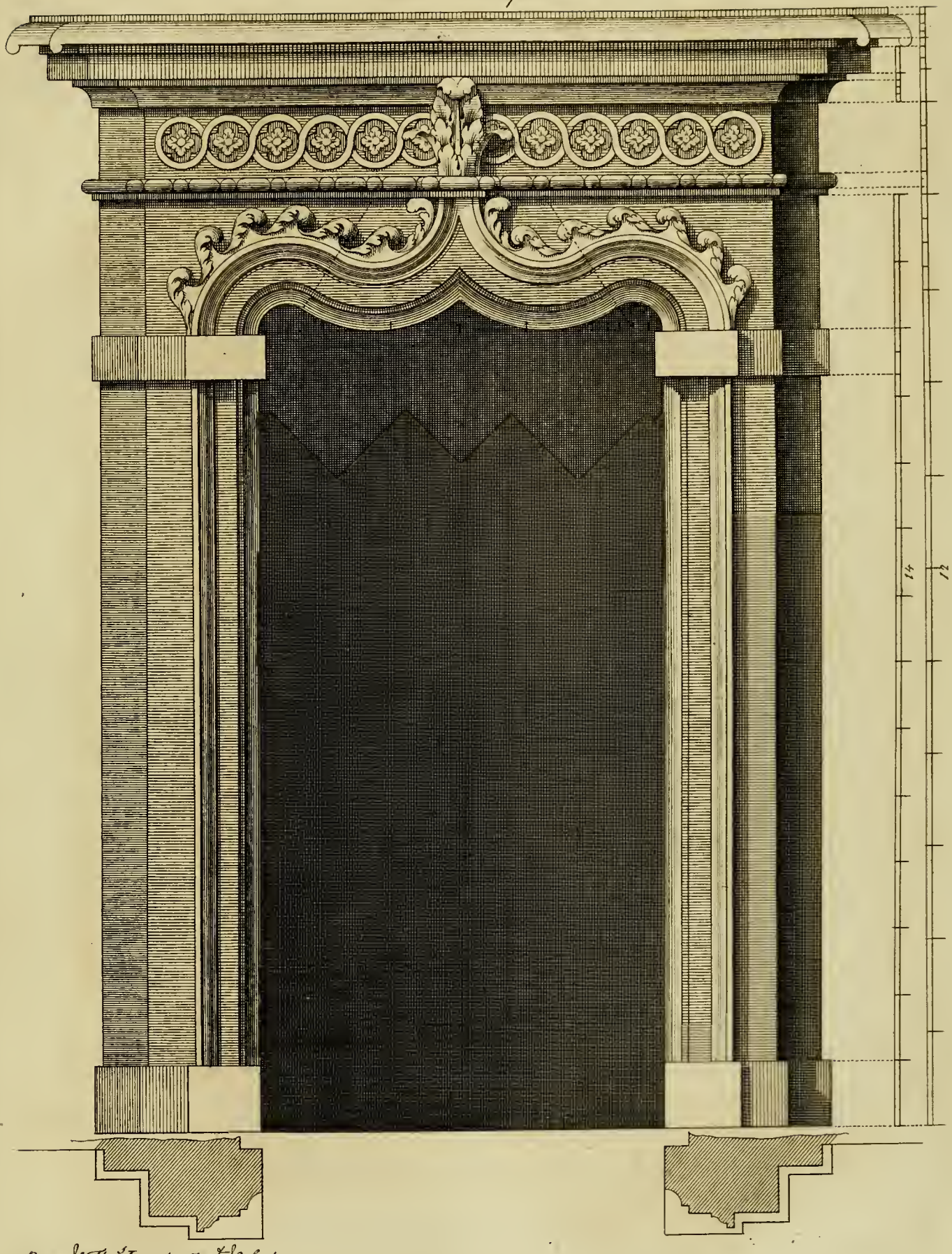
Batty & Tho.s Langley Invent & Sculp 1741.

Ninth Frontispiece.

Plate XXV



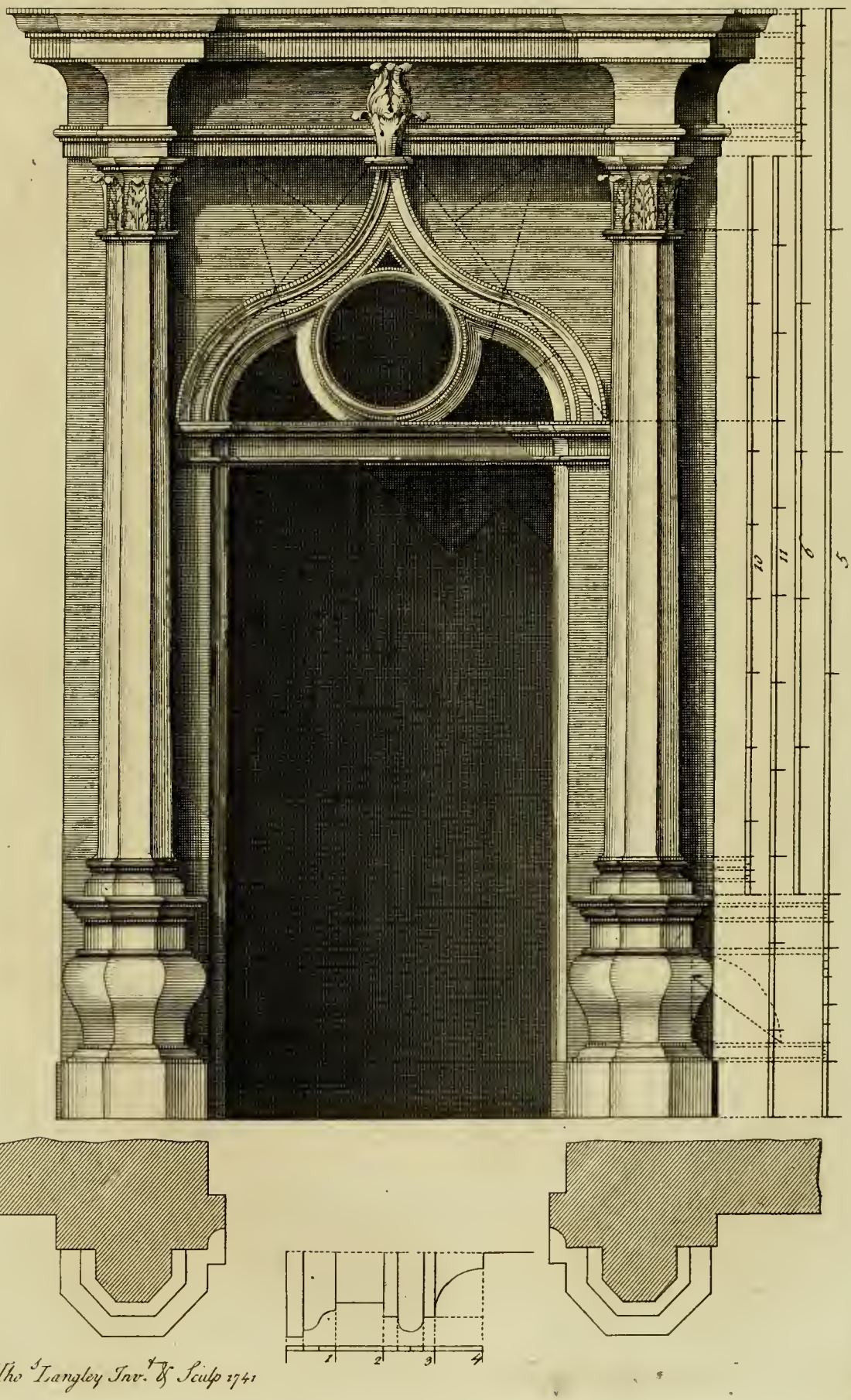
Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.t & Sculp.t 1741



Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

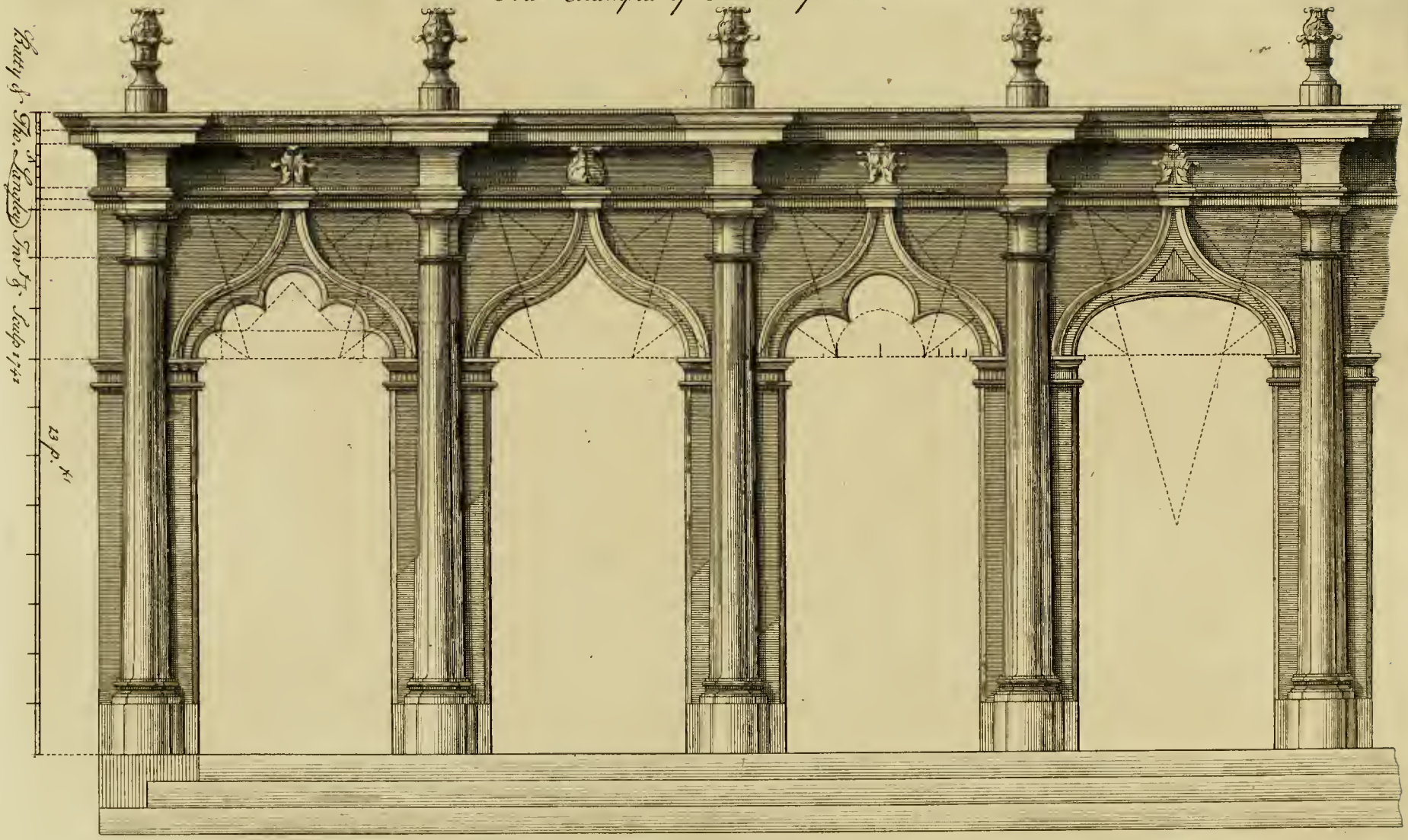
Eleventh Frontispiece

Batty & Thos. Langley Inv.ts & Sculp.t 1741

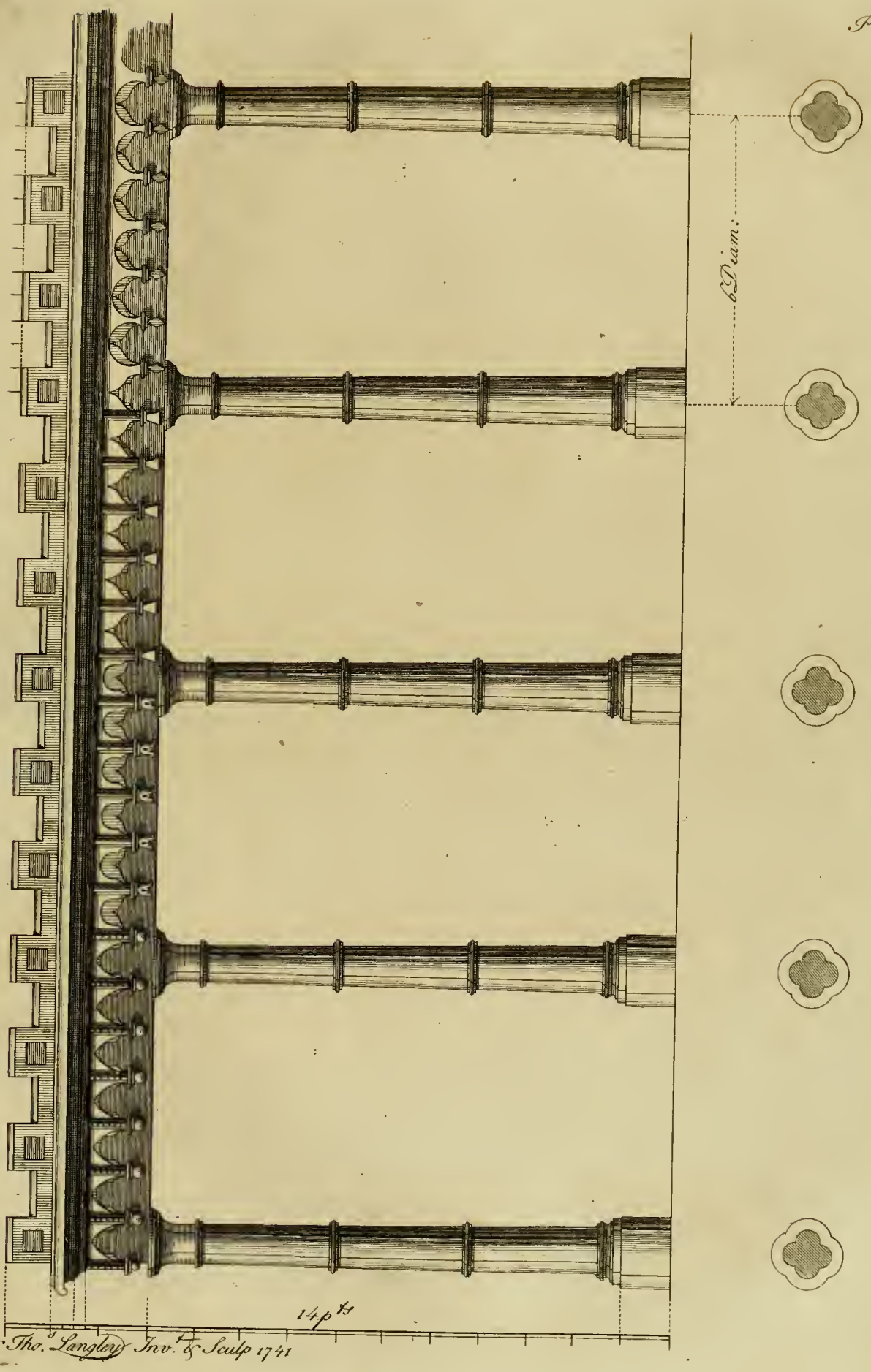


Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

Four Examples of Arcades *for* Piazza's.



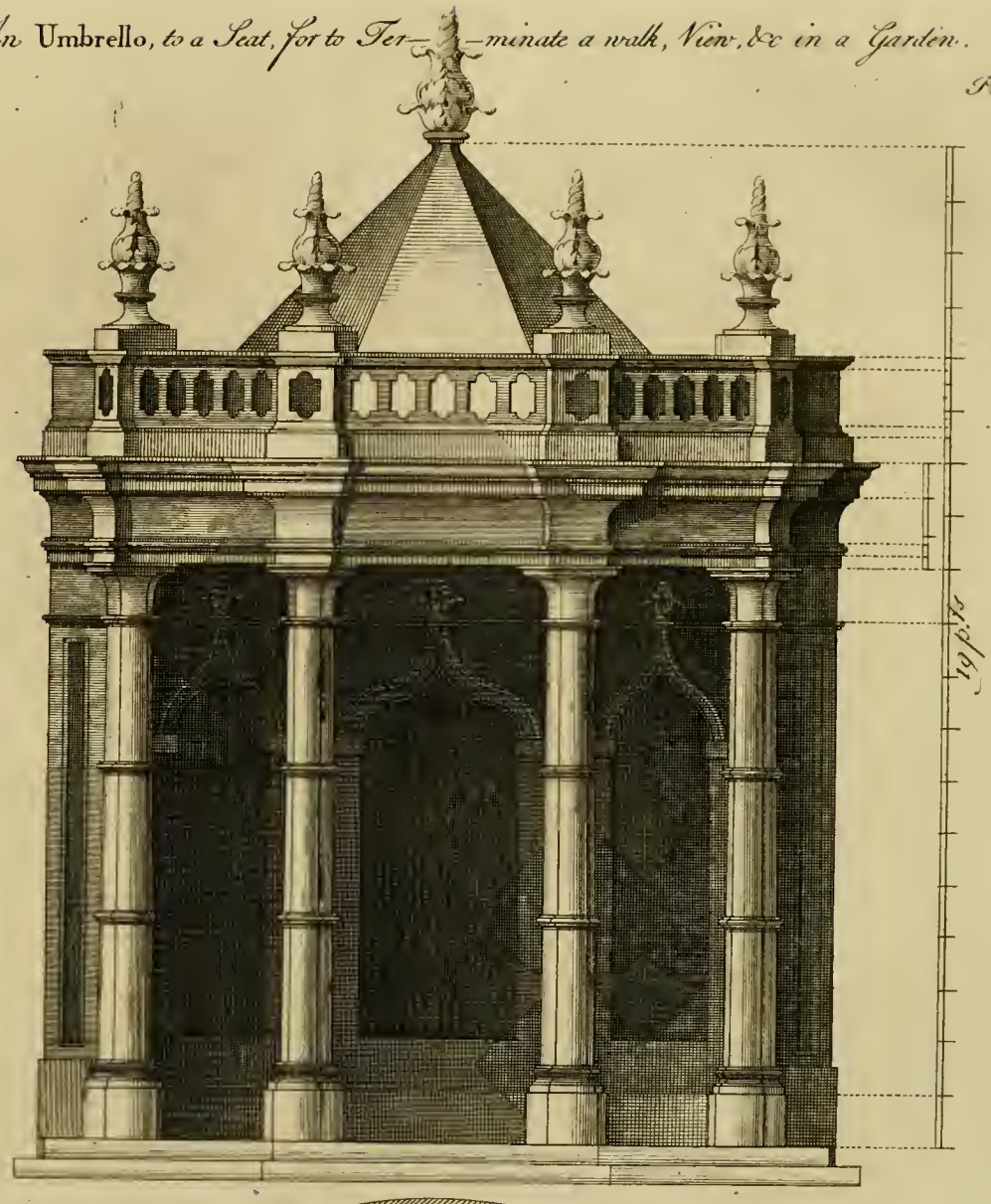
A Gothick Colonade

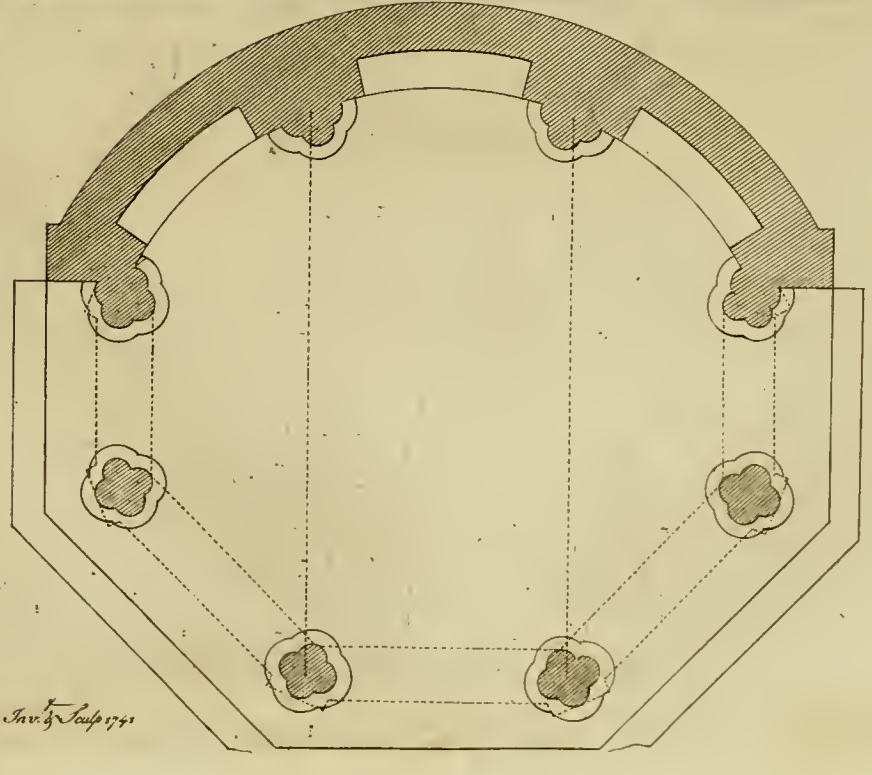


Batty & Tho. Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

An **Umbrello**, *to a Seat, for to Ter—minate a walk, View, &c in a Garden.*

Plate XXXI.

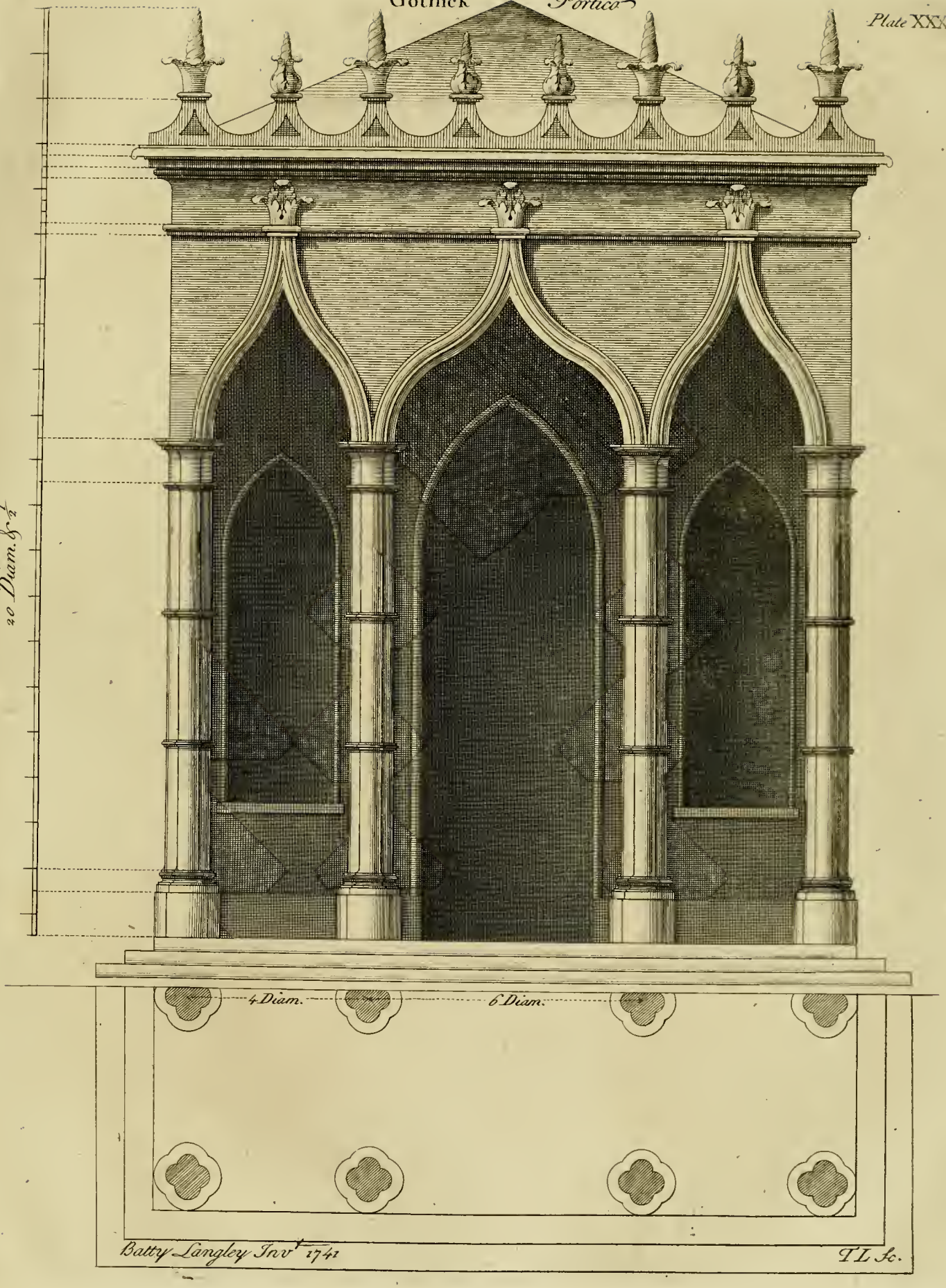




Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.t & Sculp.t 1741

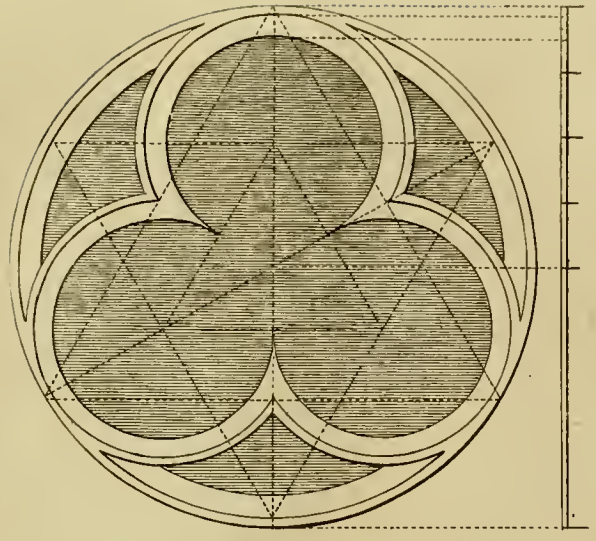
Gothick Portico

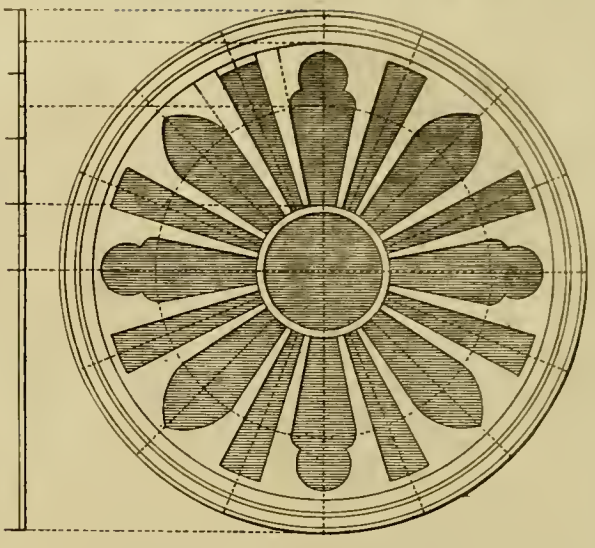
Plate XXXI

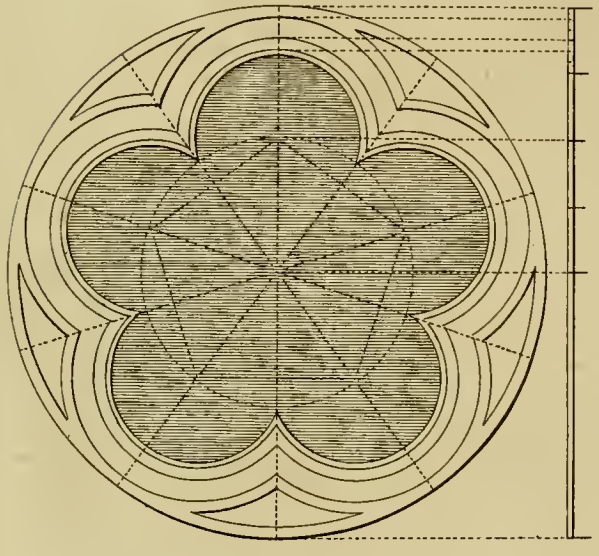


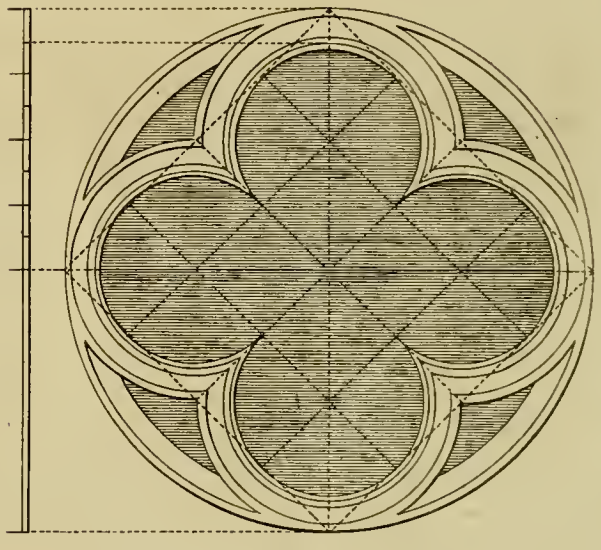
Batty Langley Inv.t 1741

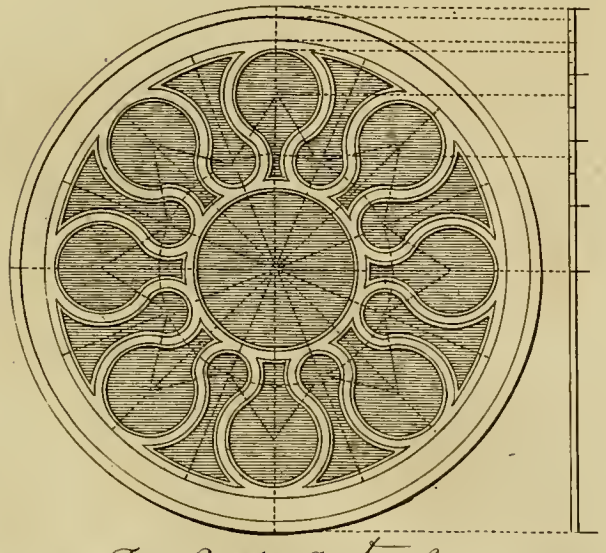
T.L Sc.

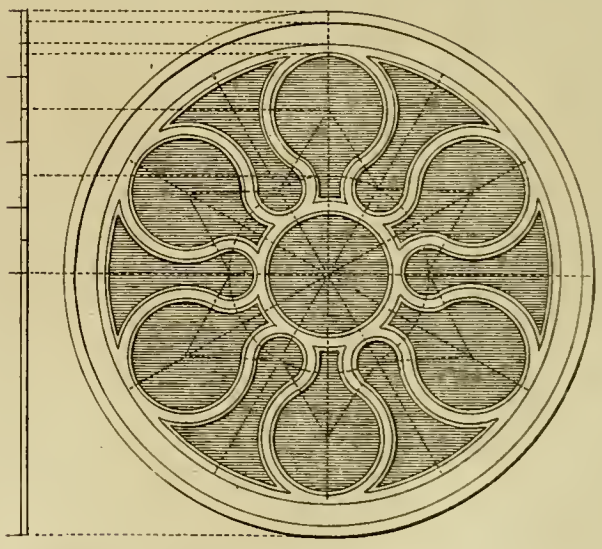






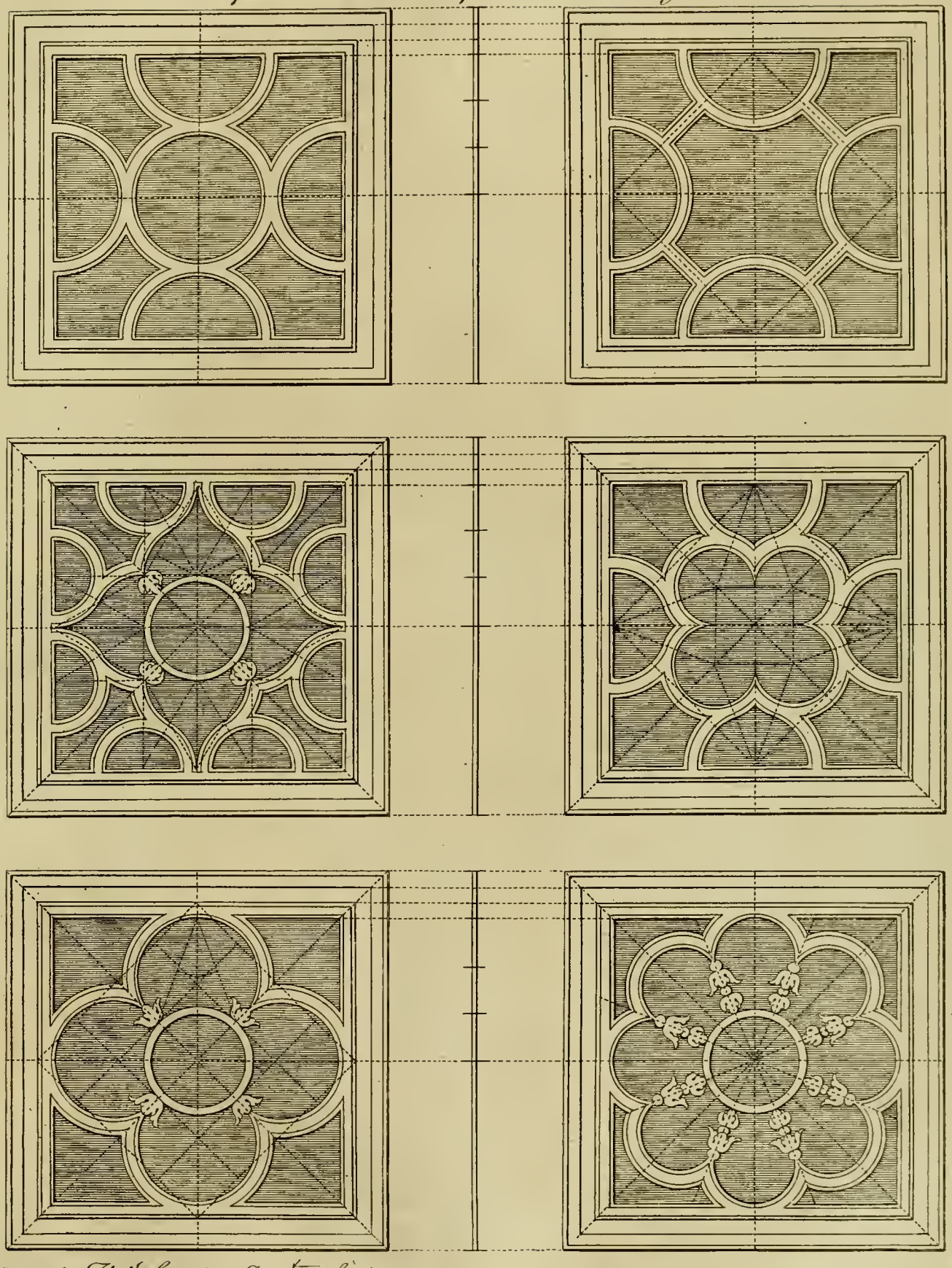






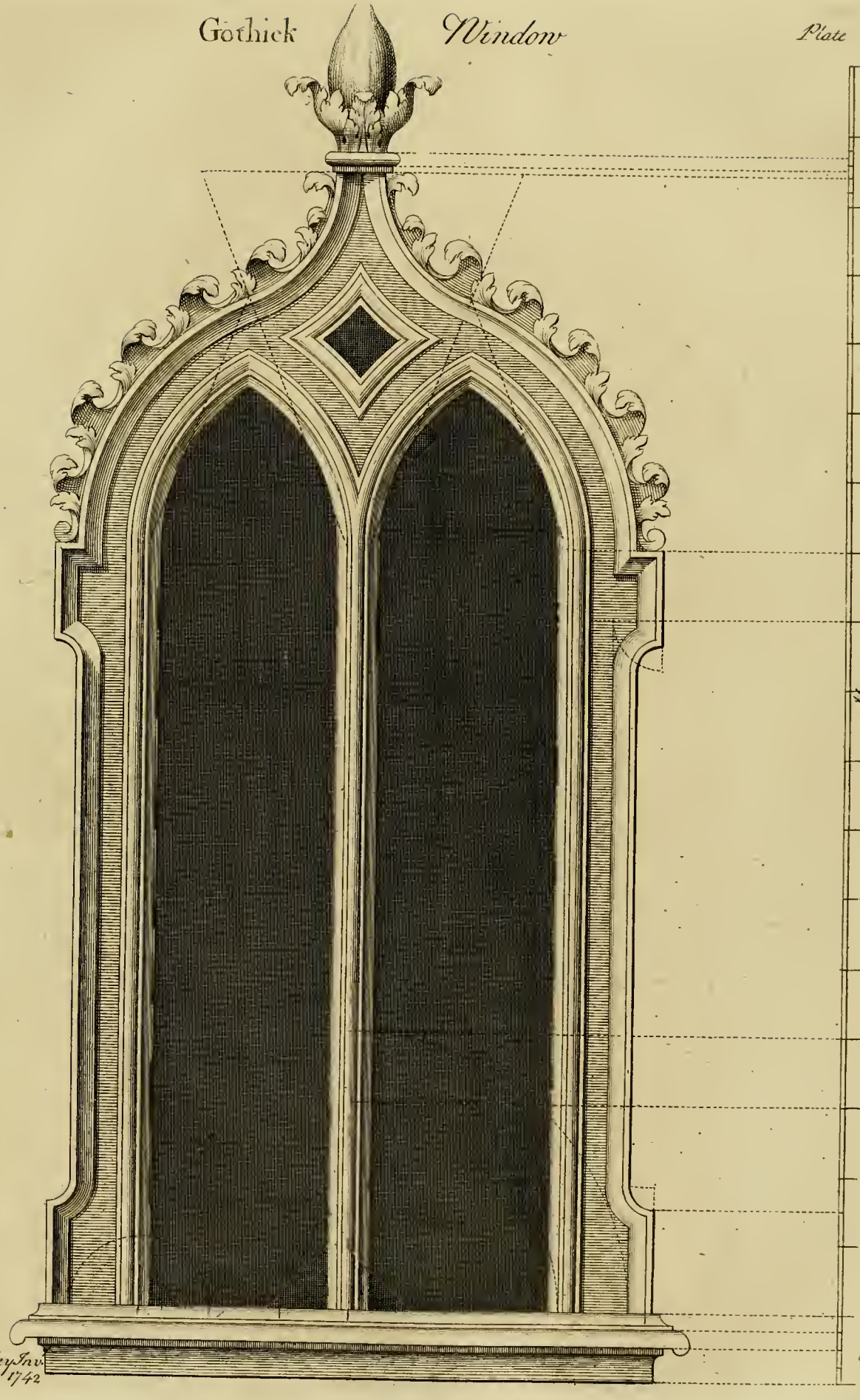
Batty & Tho. Langley Inv^t & Sculp 1741

Square Windows for Attic Storys &c



Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1742

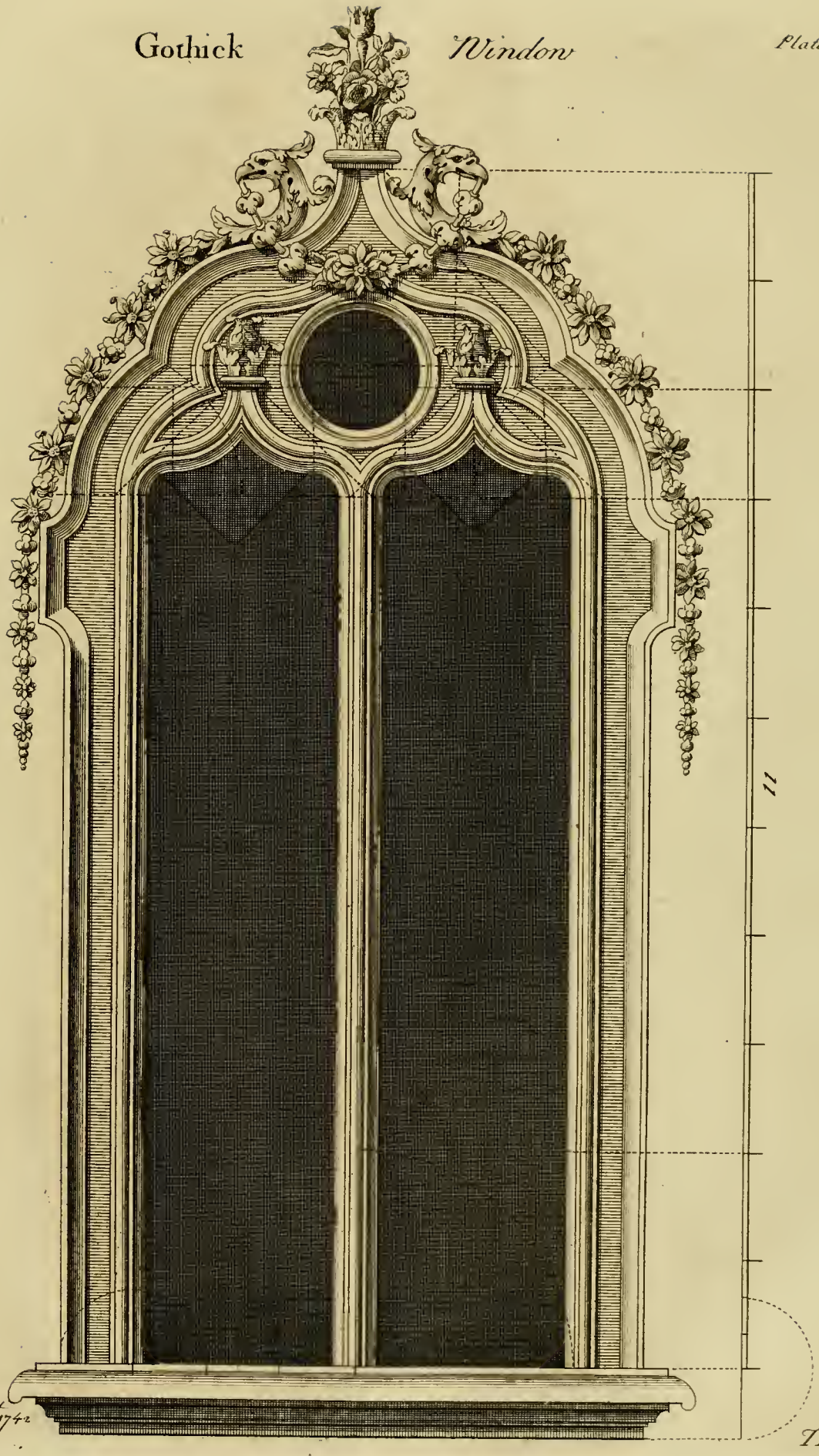
Gothick *Window* *Plate* XXXV



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

TL Sc.

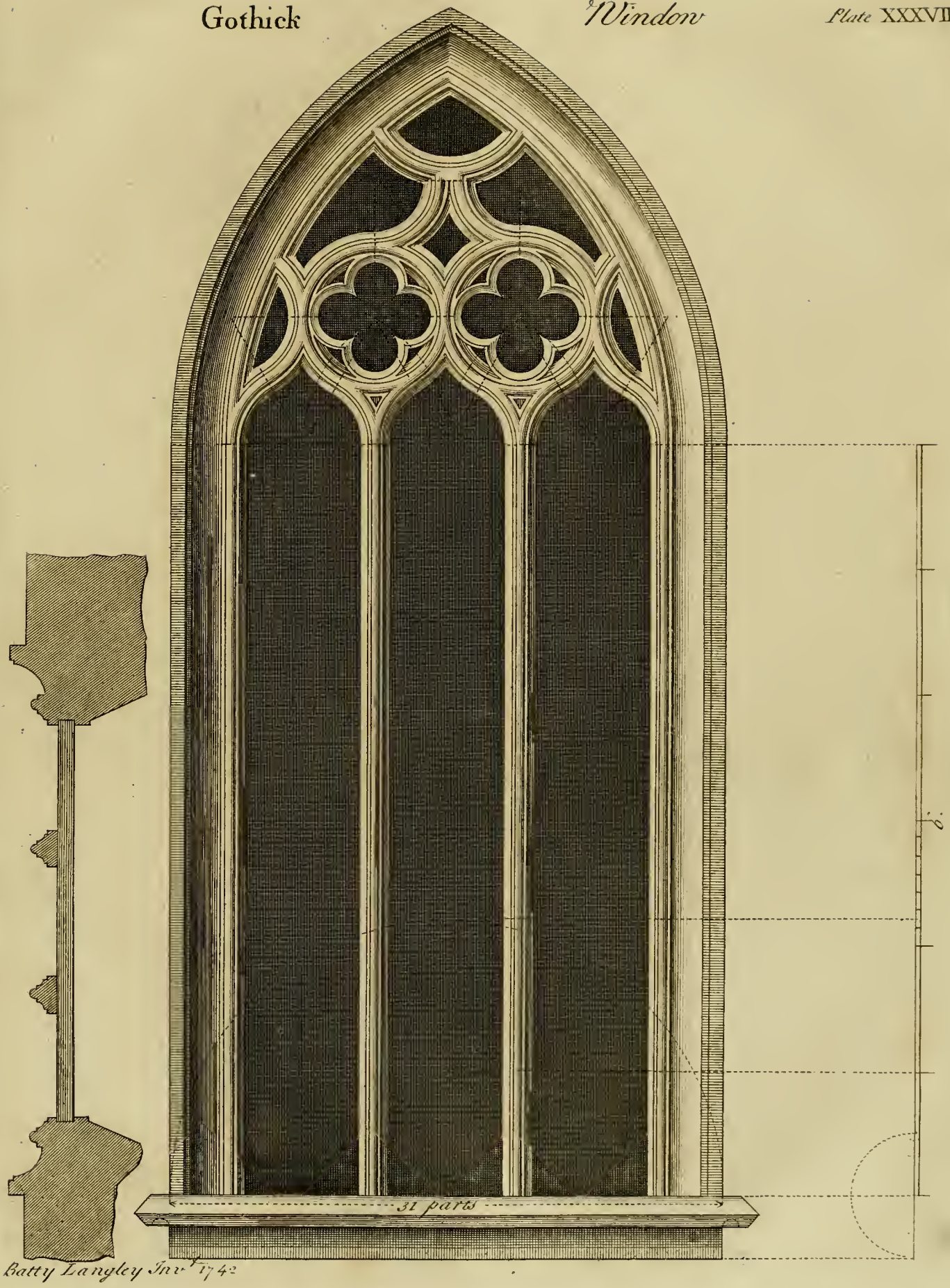
Gothick *Window* *Plate* XXXVI



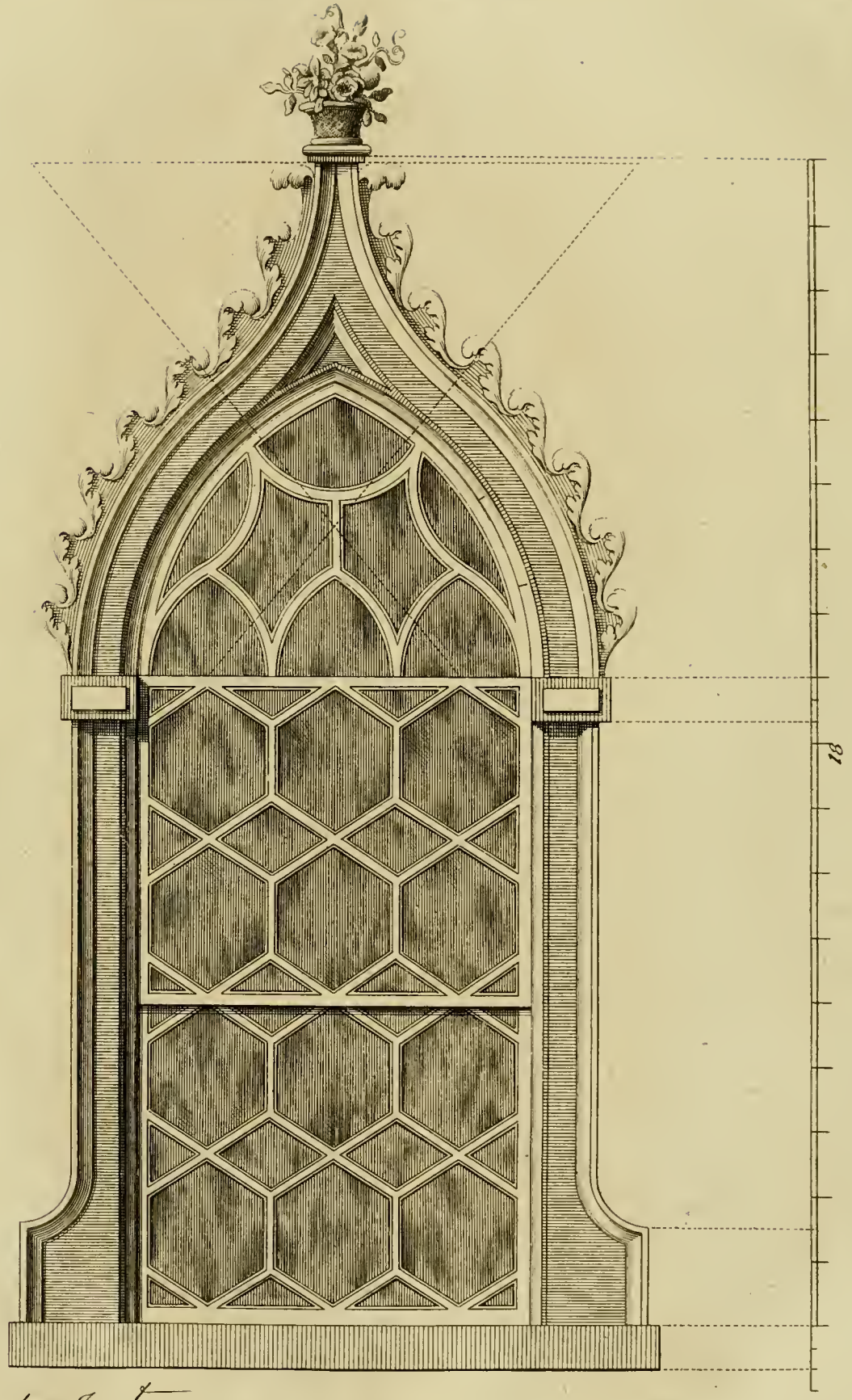
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

TL Sc.

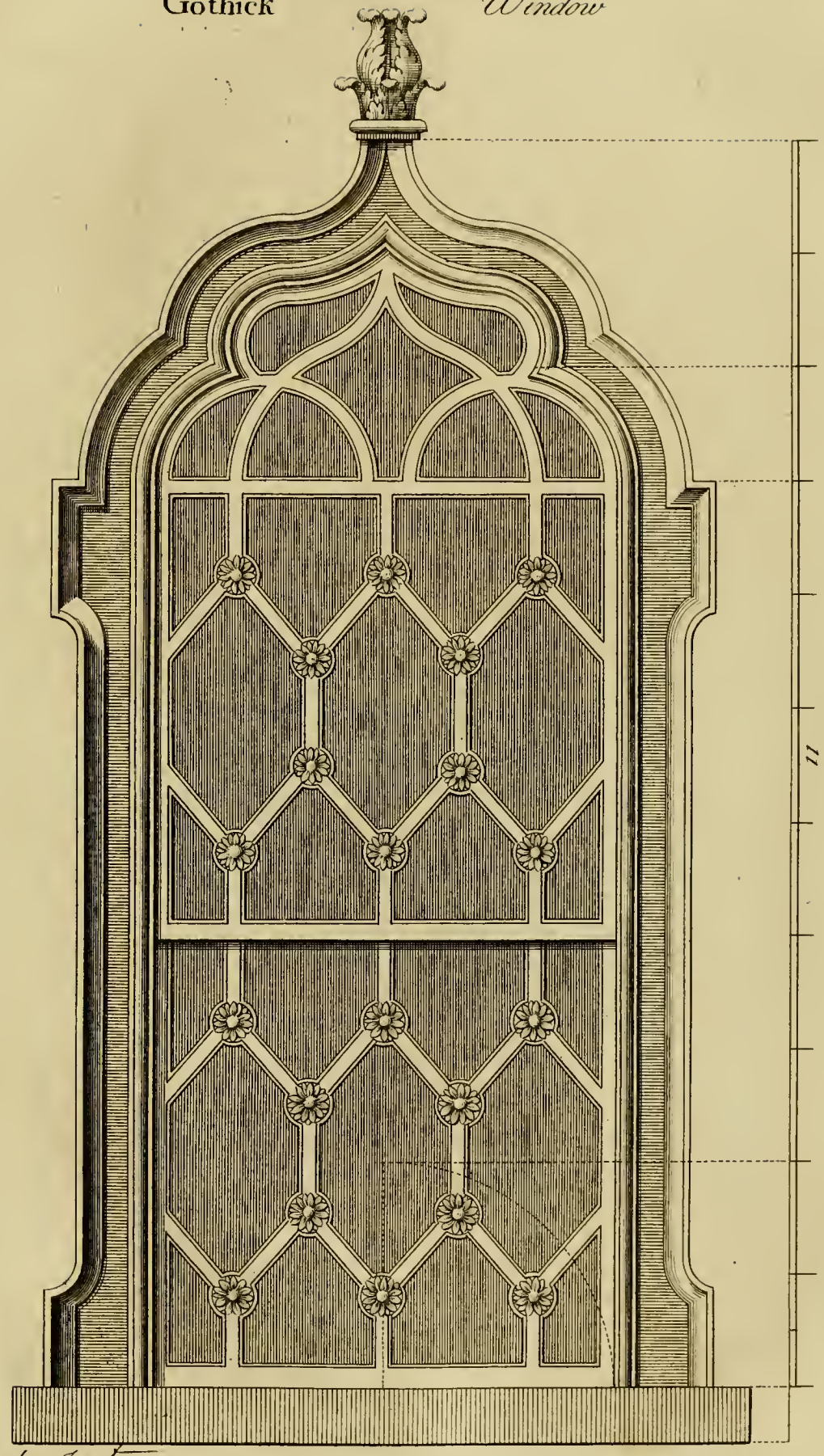
Gothick *Window* *Plate* XXXVII



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

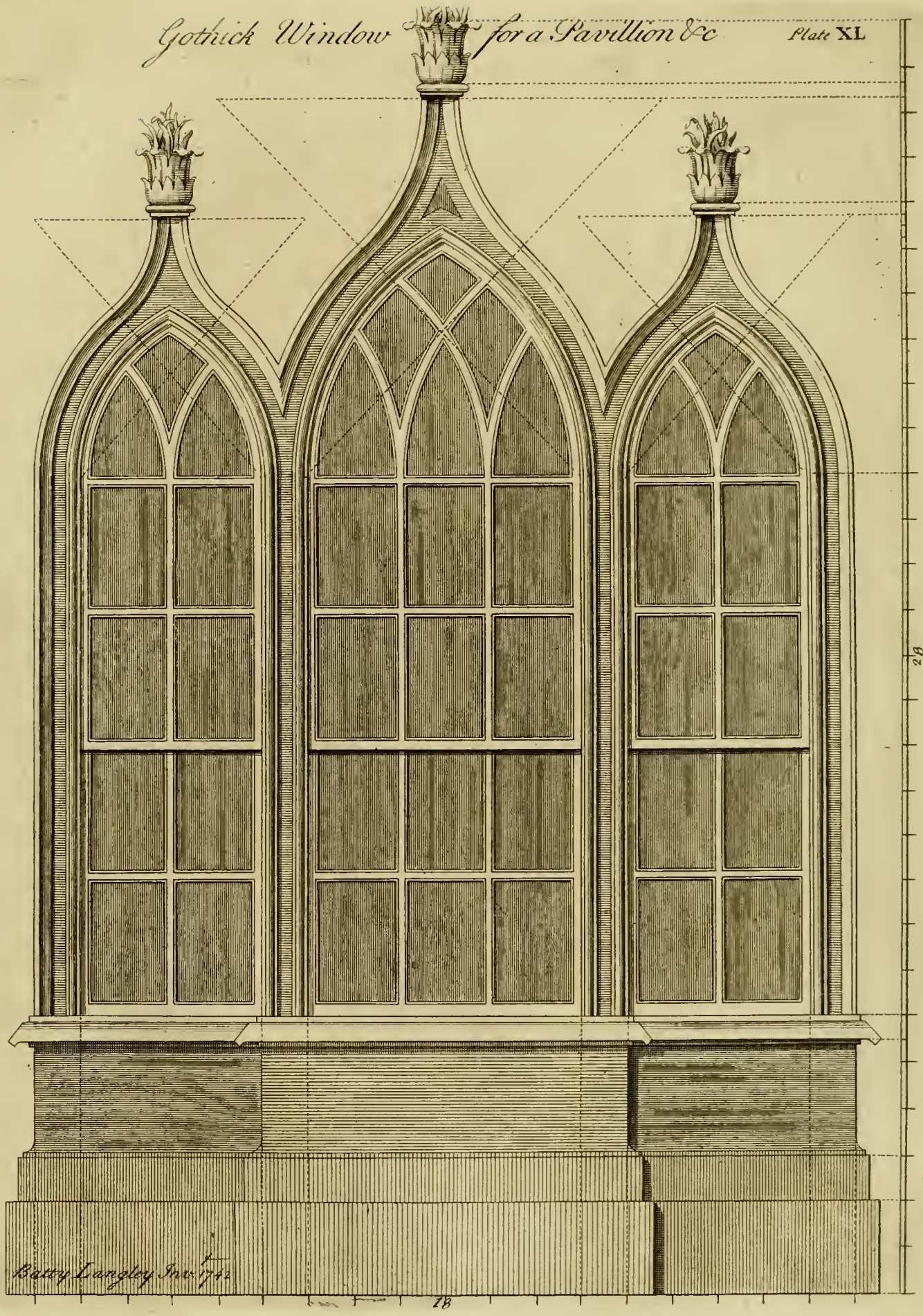


Batty Langley Inv.t 1742



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

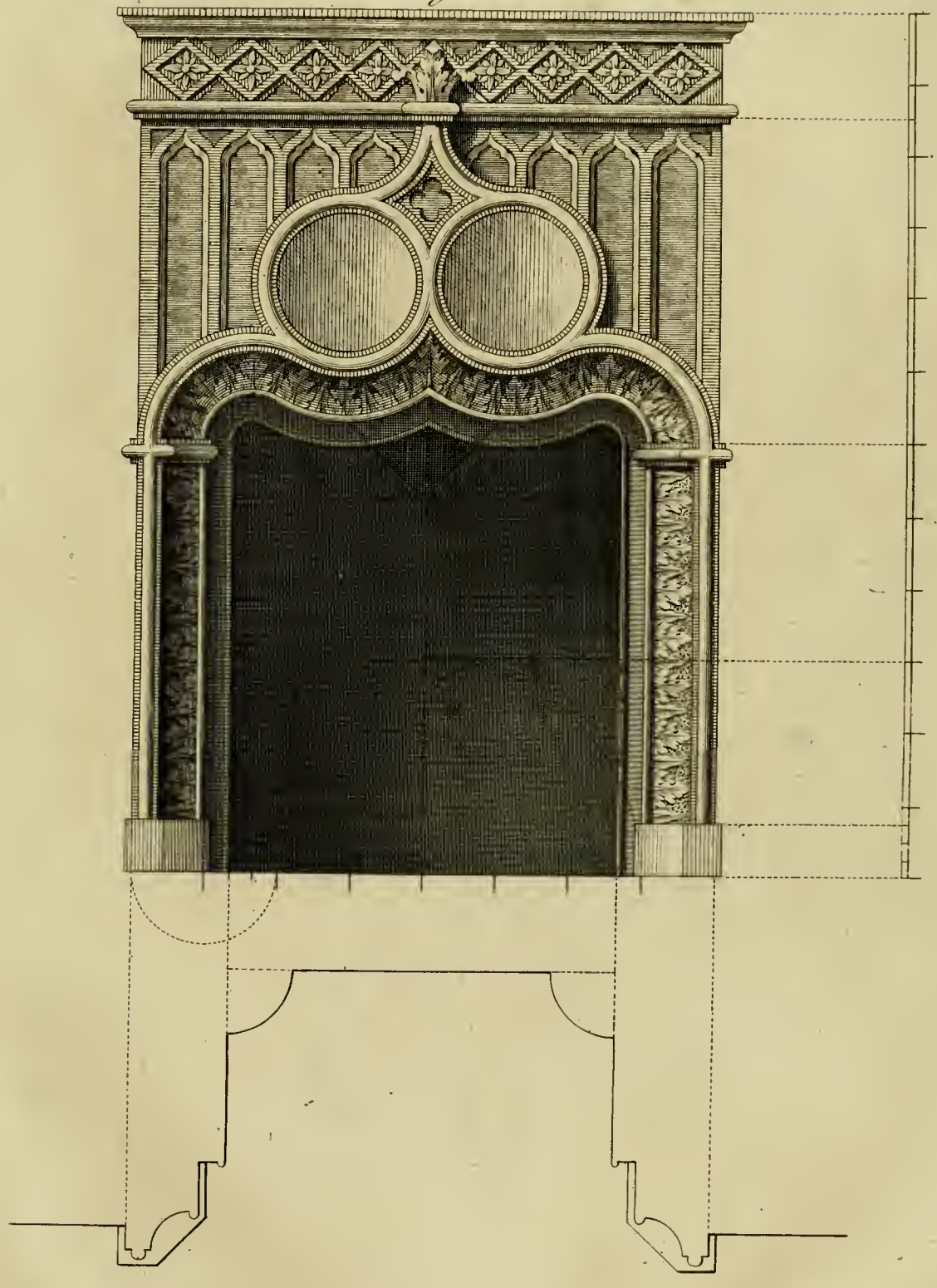
Gothick Window for a Pavillion &c



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

Chimney Piece

Plate XLI

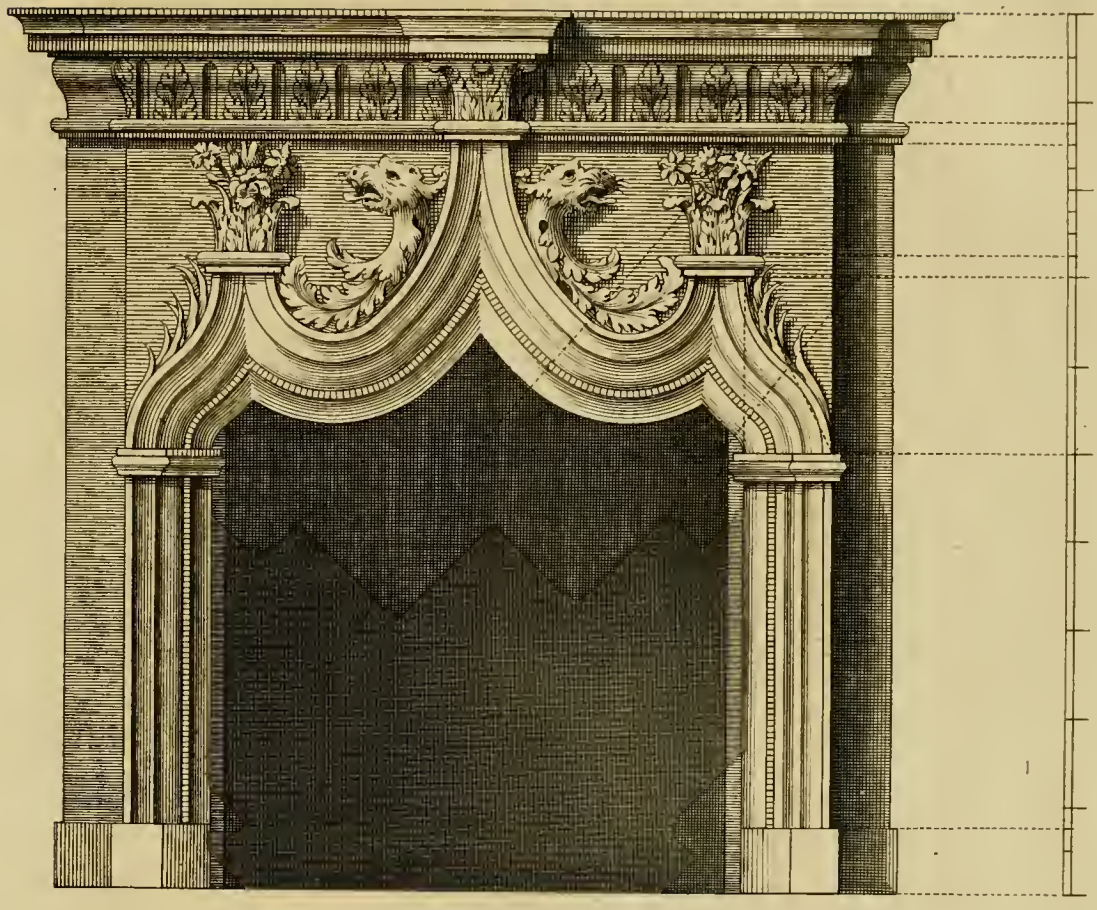


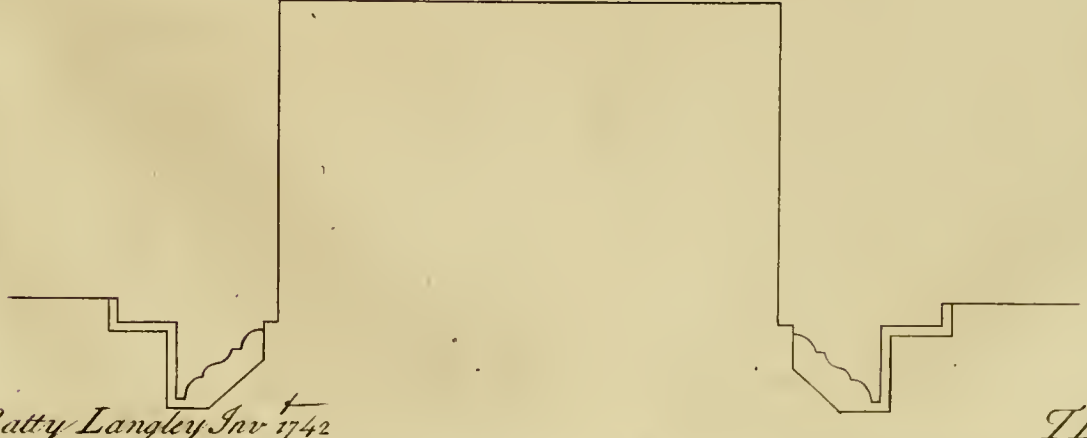
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T Langley Sc

Chimney Piece

Plate XLII

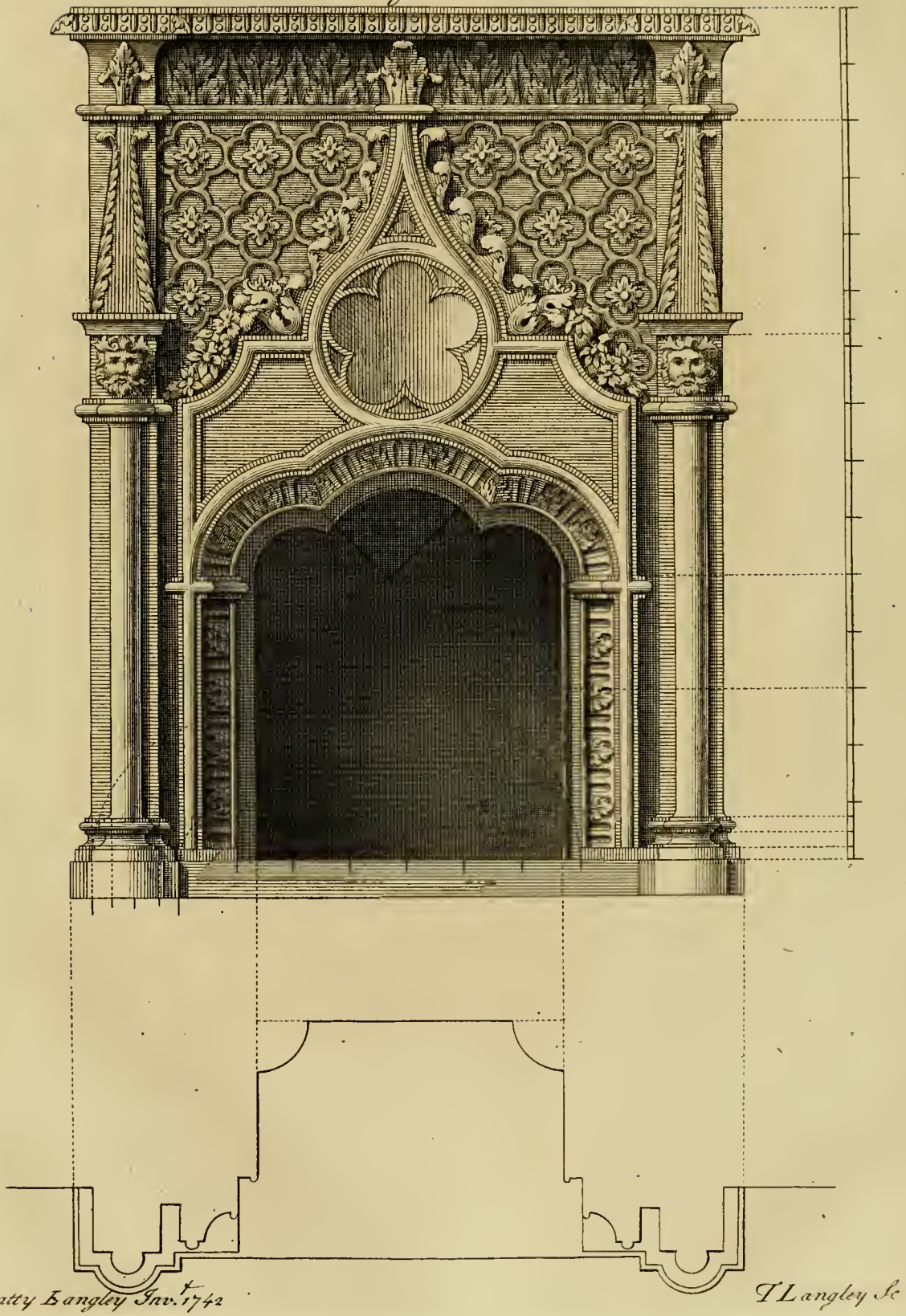




Batty Langley Inv 1742

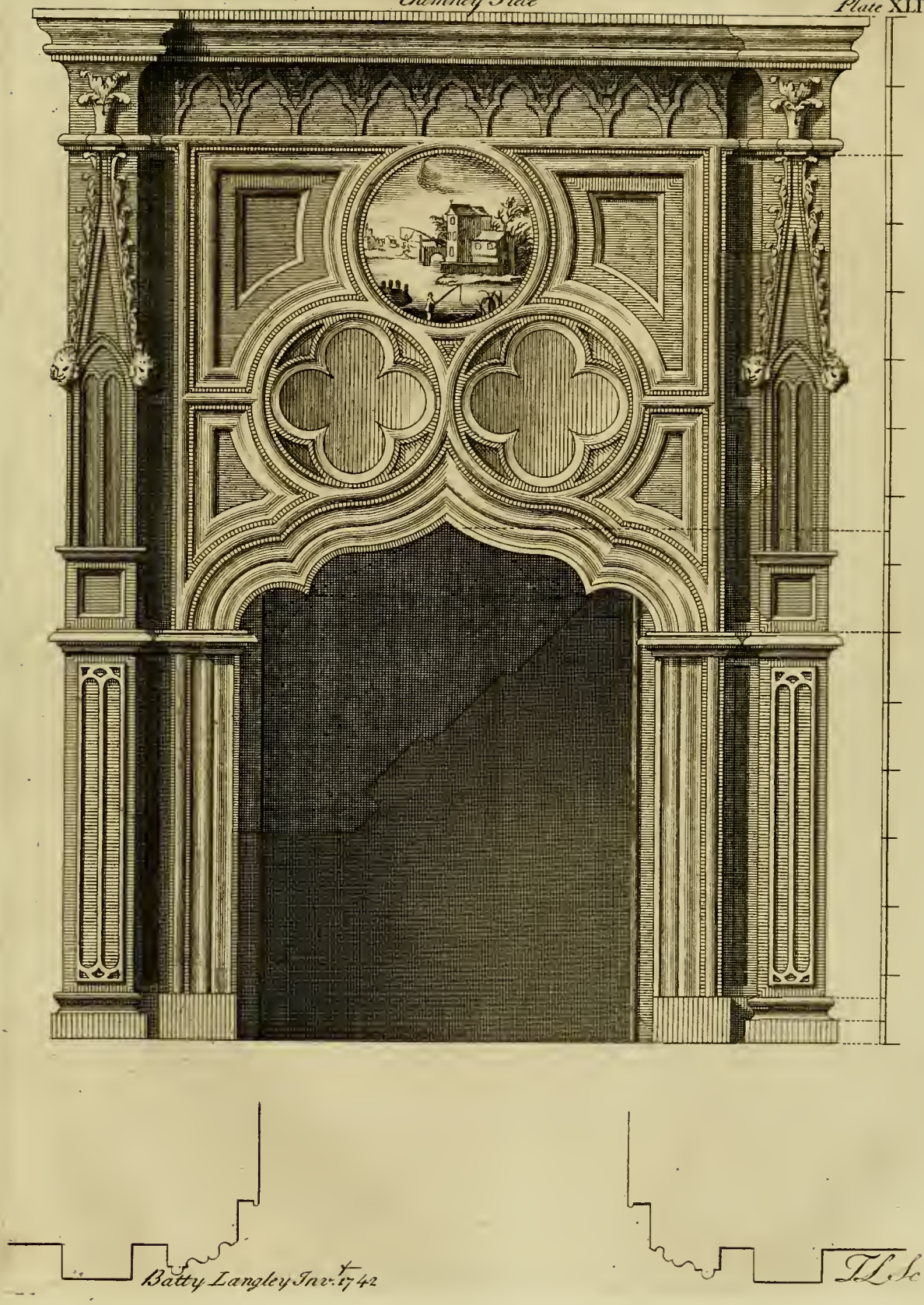
TL Sc

Chimney Piece *Plate* XLIII



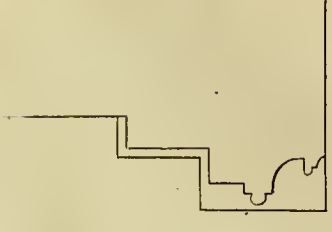
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T Langley Sc*

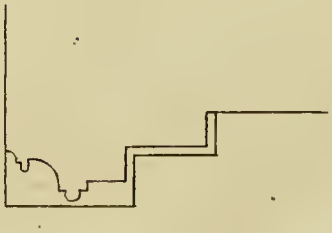
Chimney Piece *Plate* XLIV



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T.L. Sc*

Chimney Piece

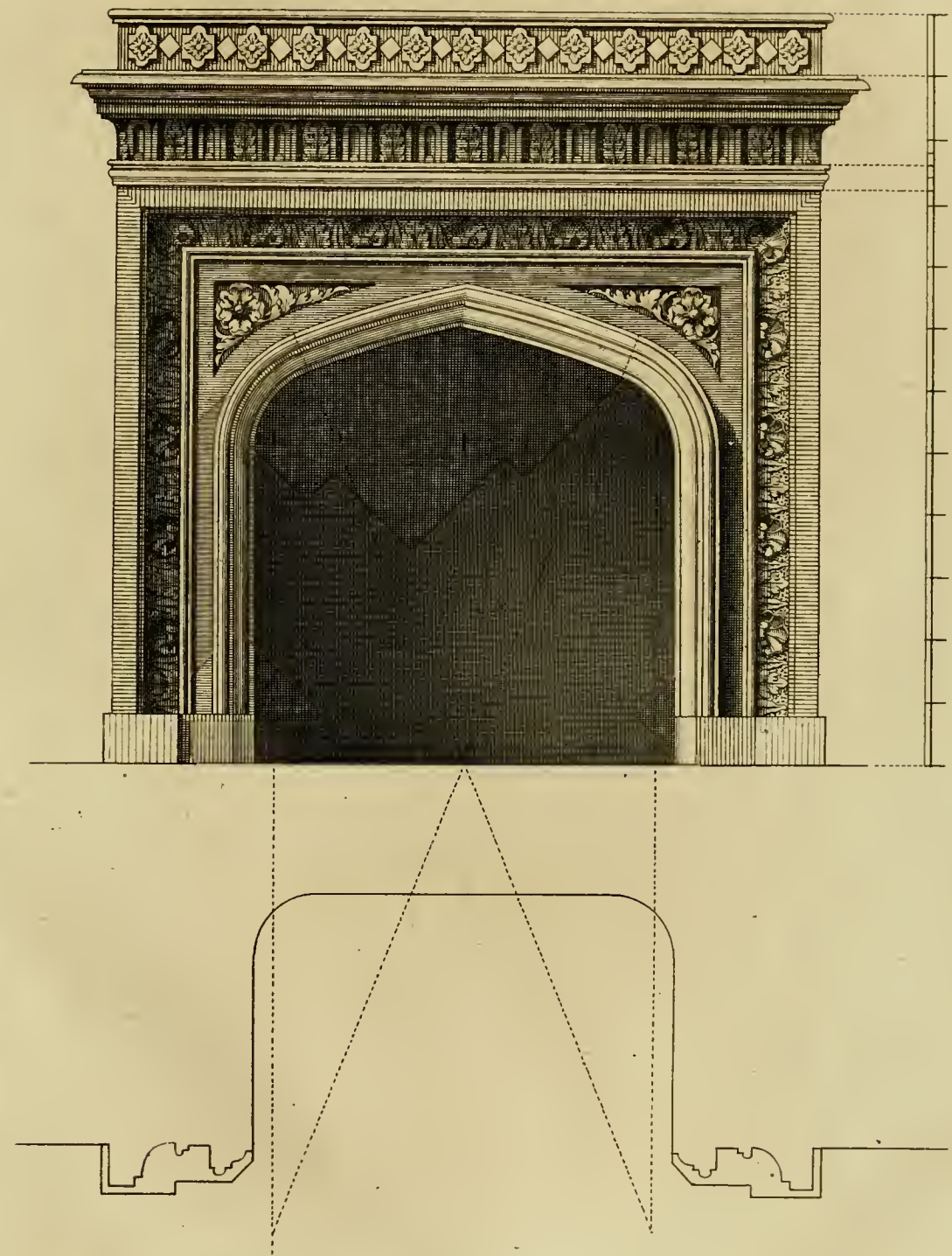




Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T.L. Sculp

Chimney Piece

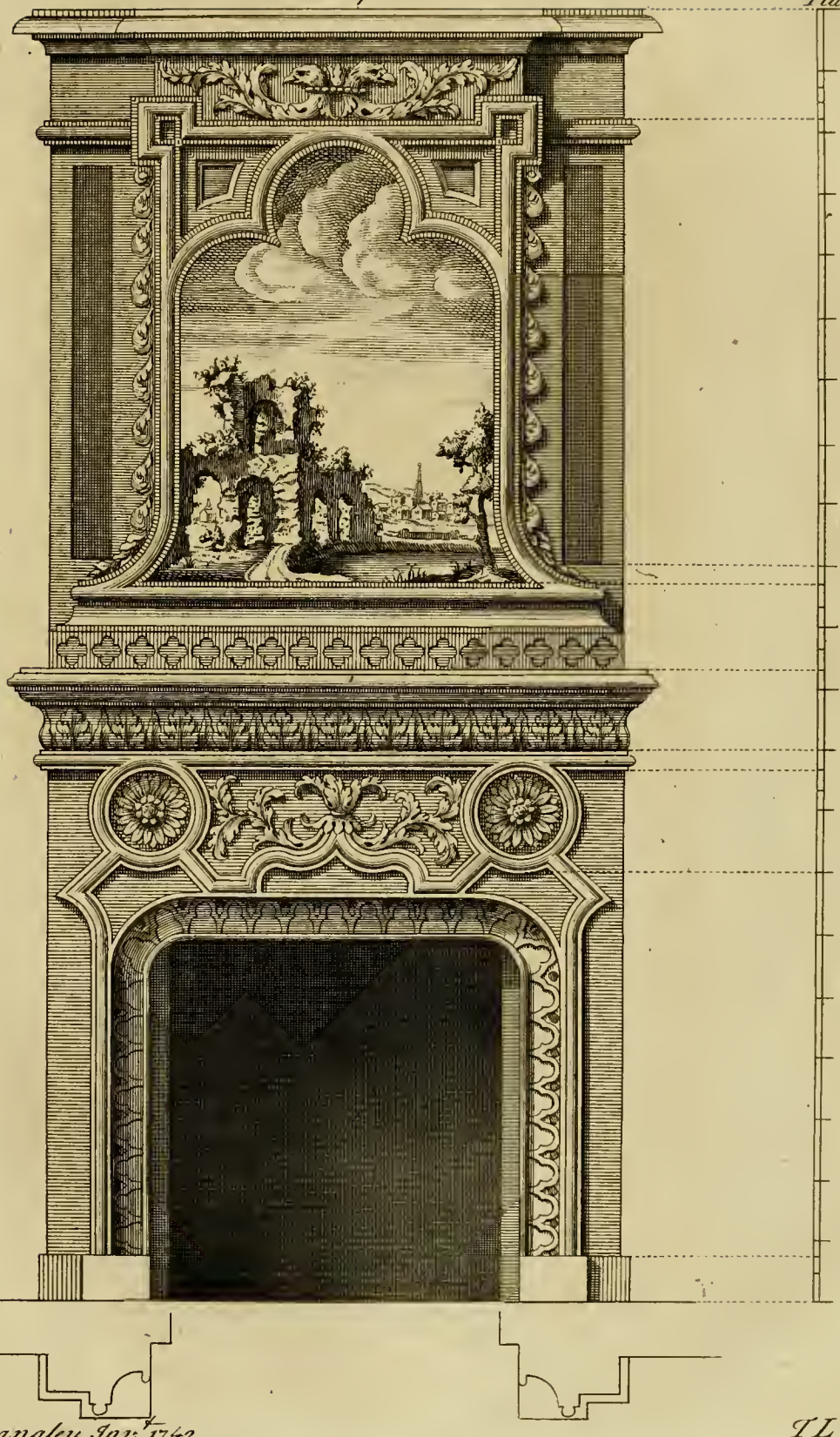


Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T.L.Sc

Chimney Piece

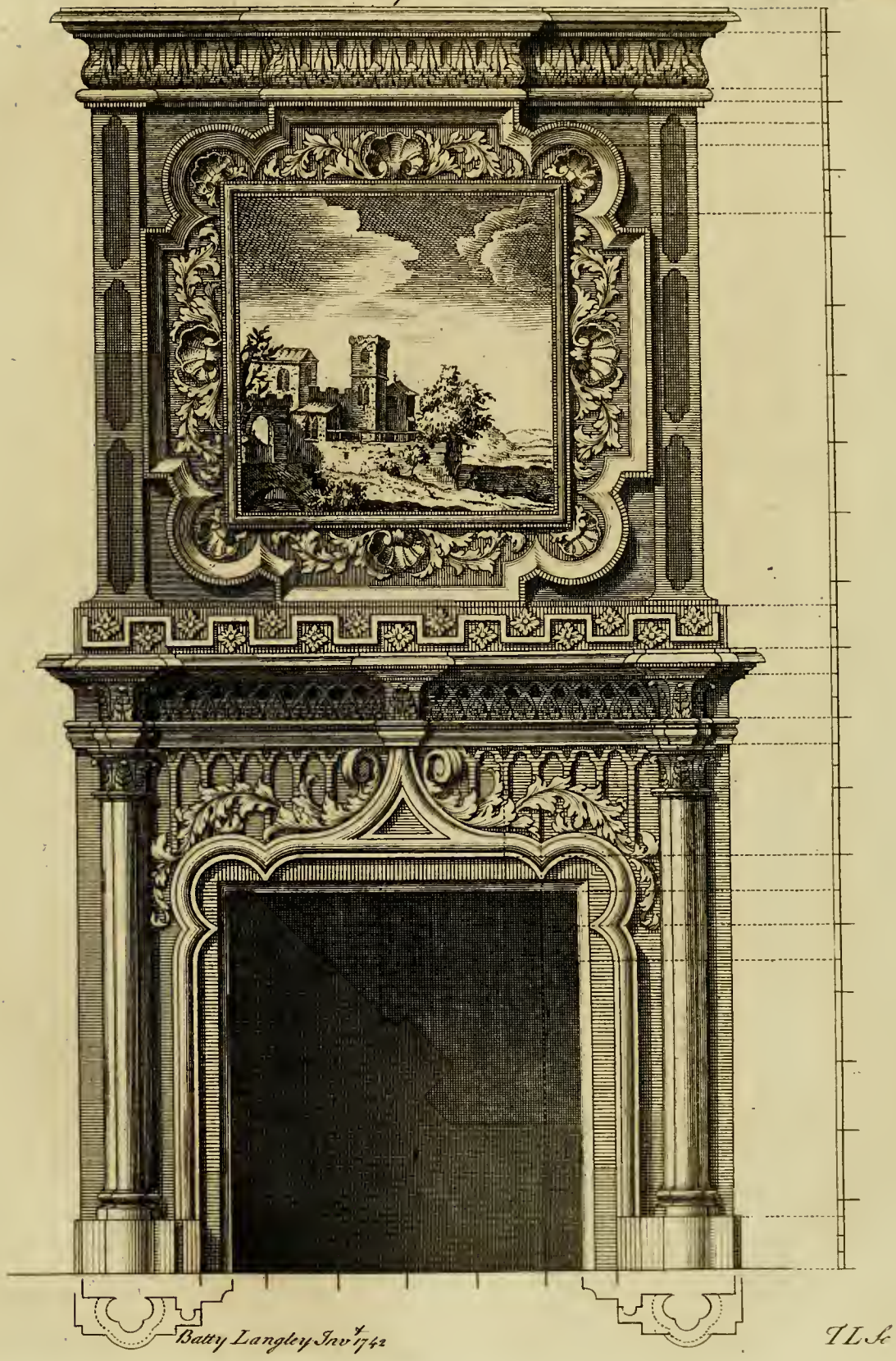
Plate XLVII



Batty Langley Inv:t 1742

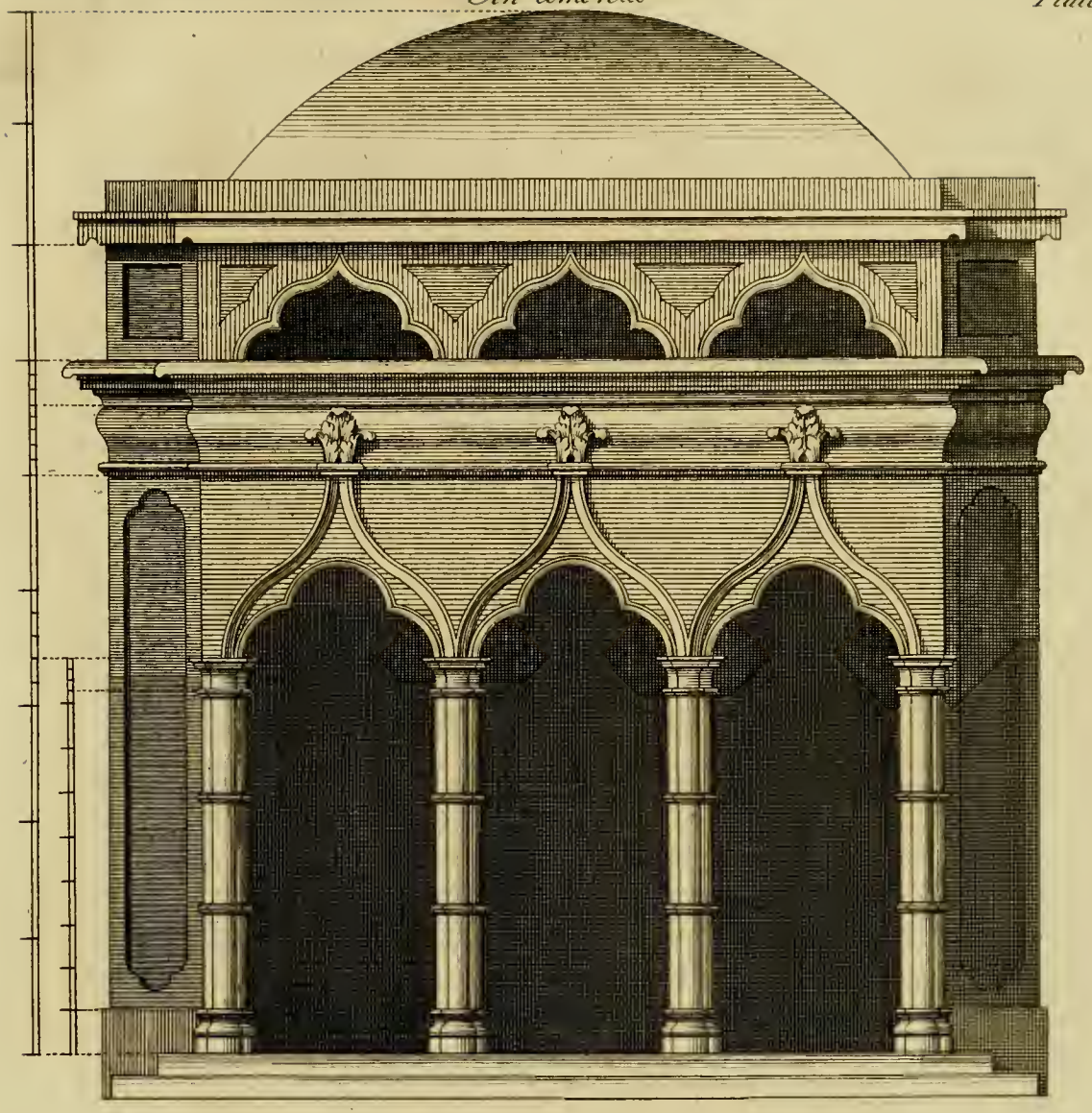
T L Sc

Chimney Piece



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

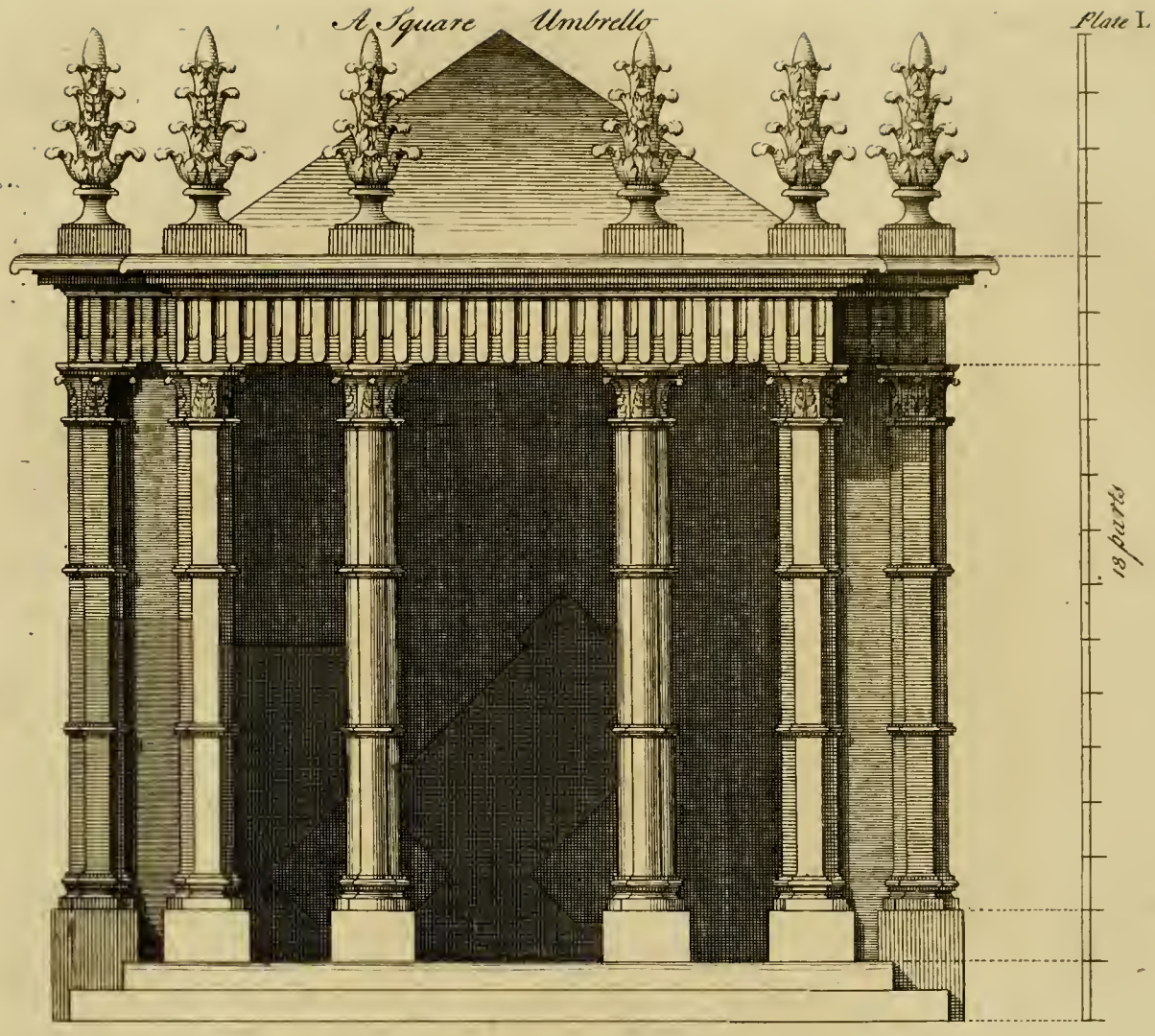
T.L. Sc

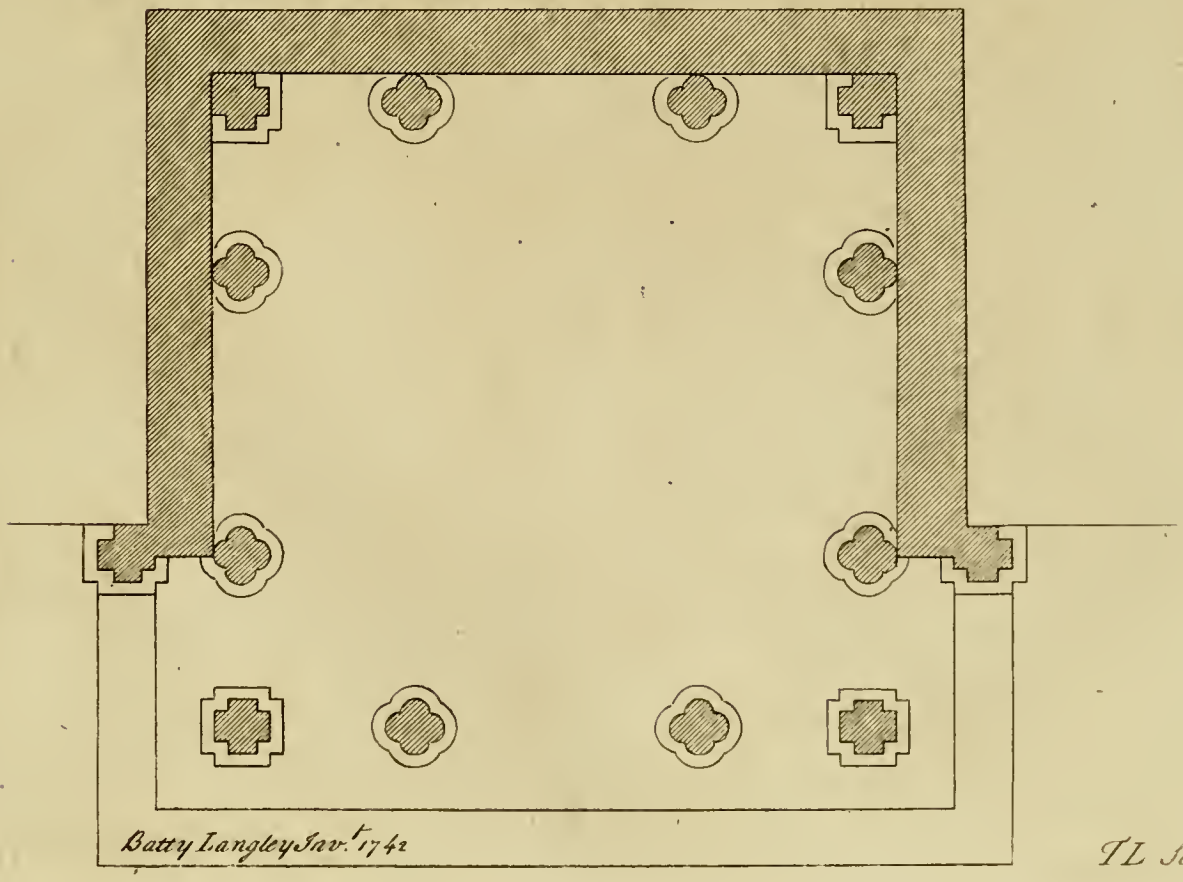


Batty Langley Invt 1742 T.L Sculp

A Square Umbrello

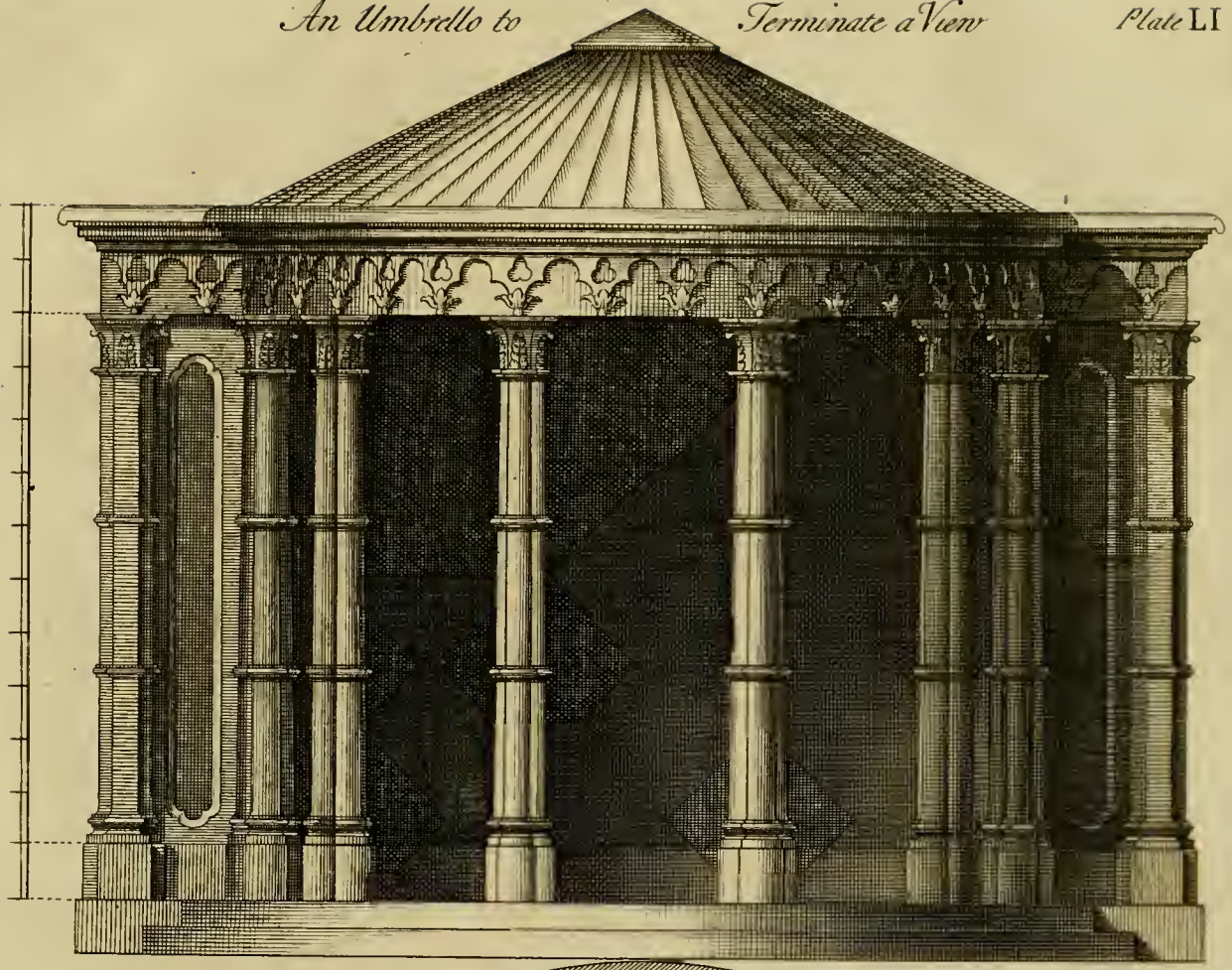
Plate I.

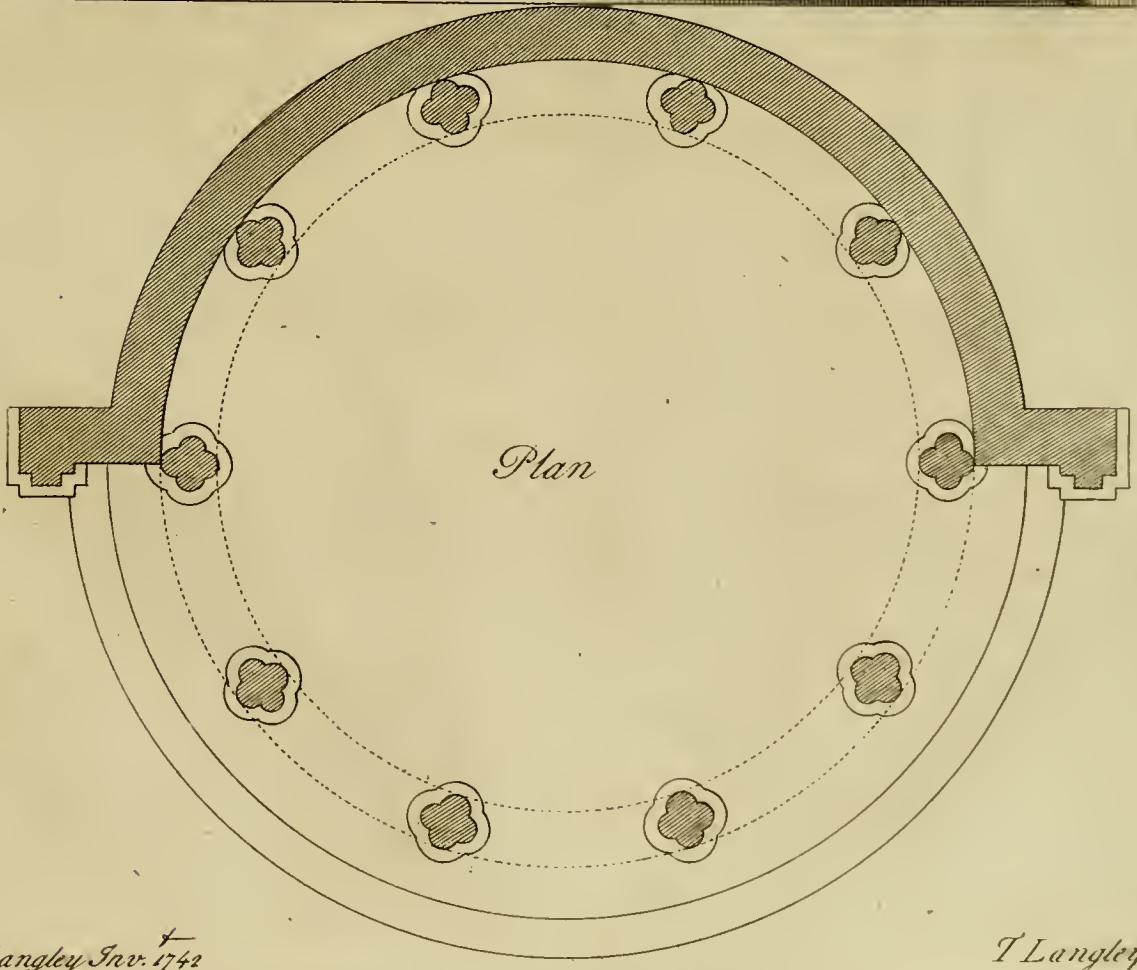




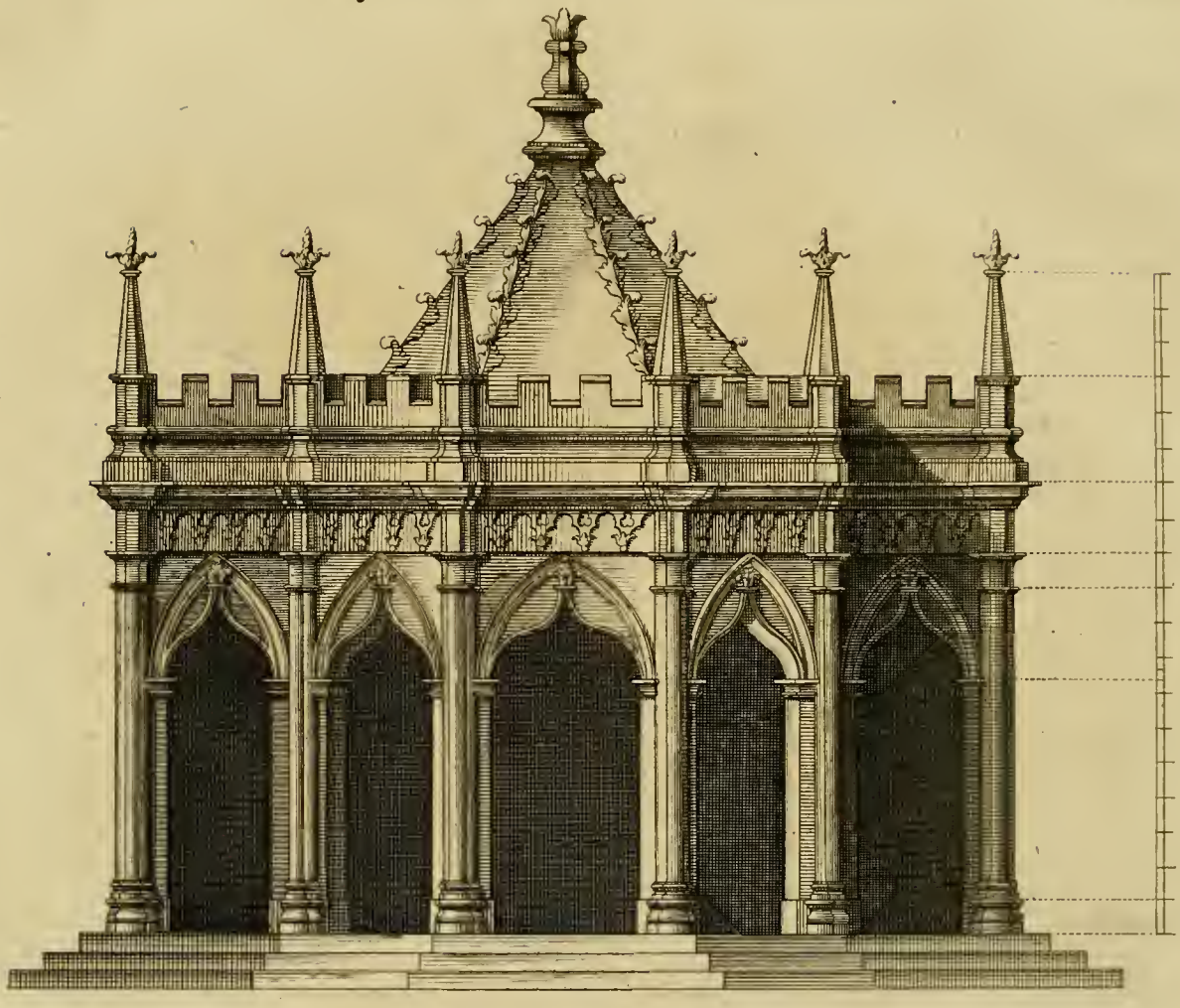
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

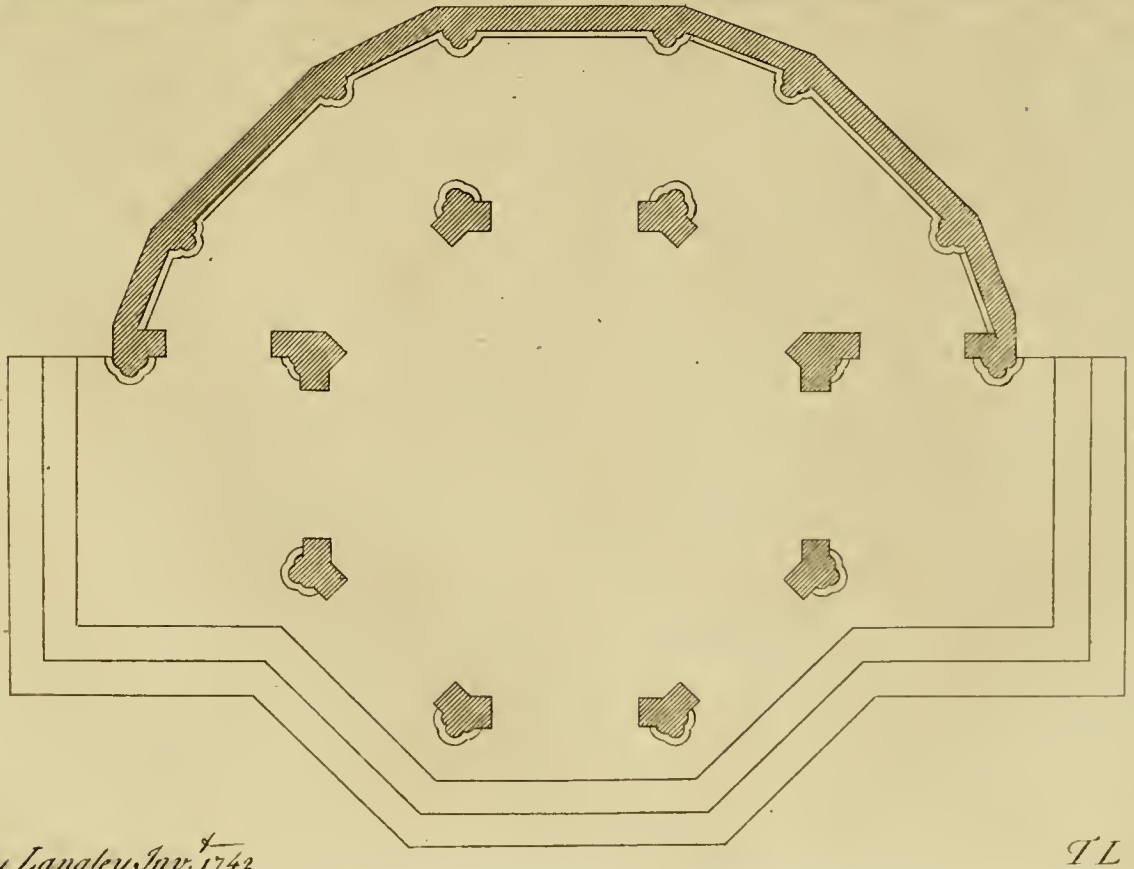
T.L Sculp





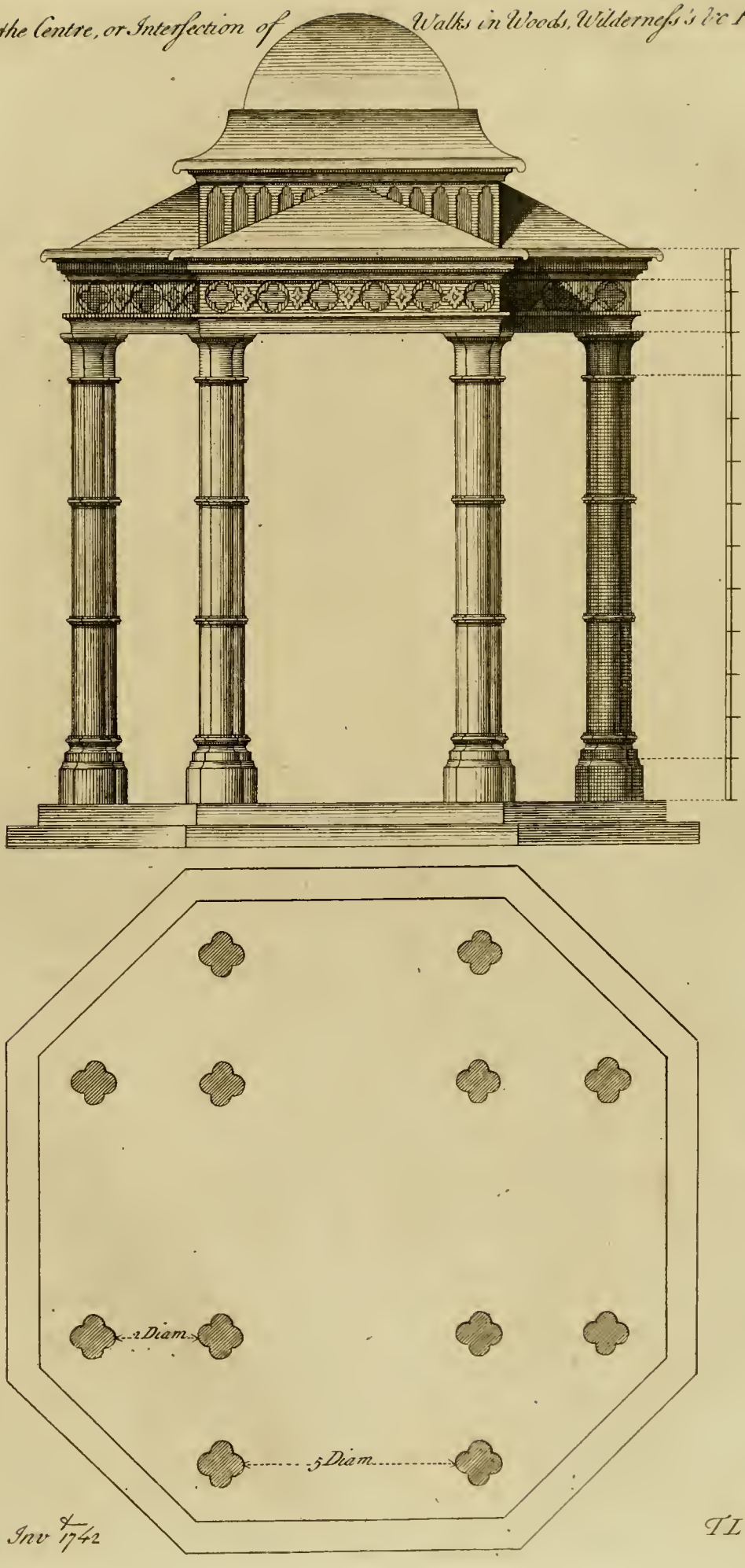
Batty Langley Inv. 1742 *T Langley Sc*





Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T L Sc*

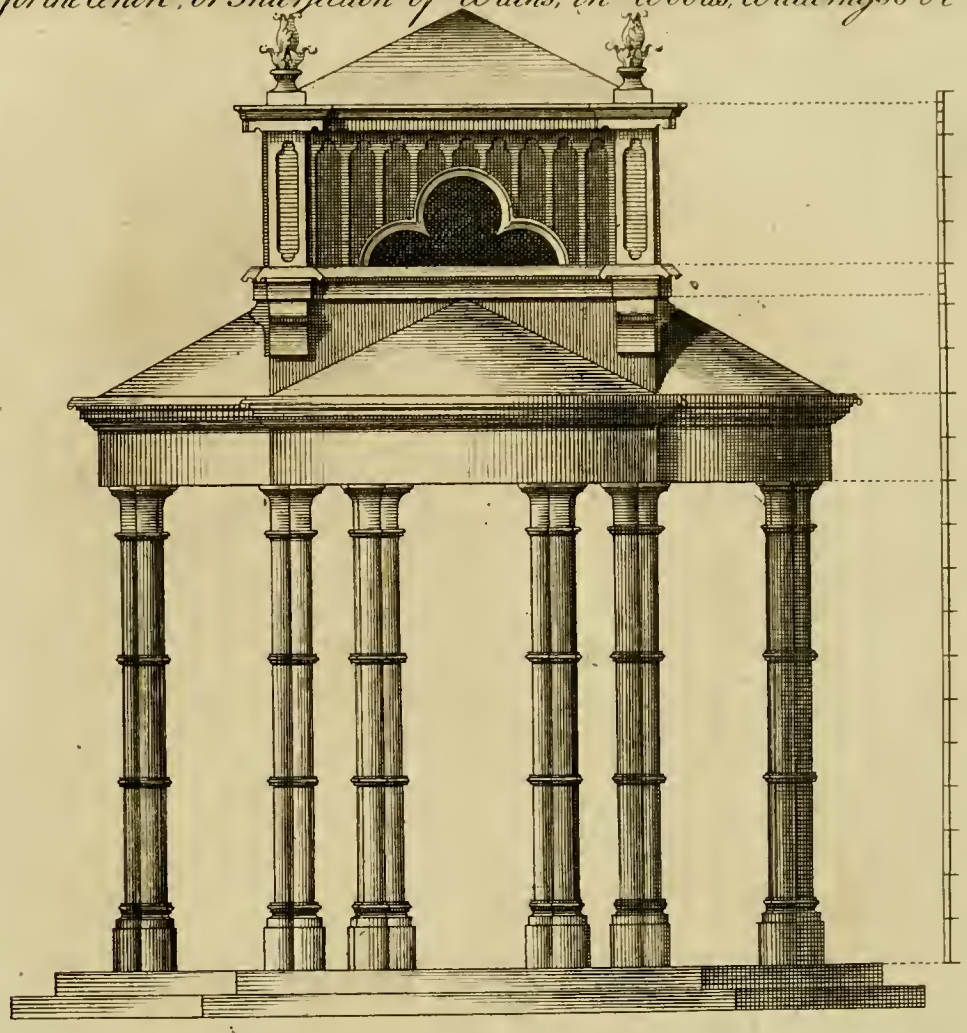
An Umbrello *for the Centre, or Intersection of* *Walks in Woods, Wilderness's &c* *Plate* LIII

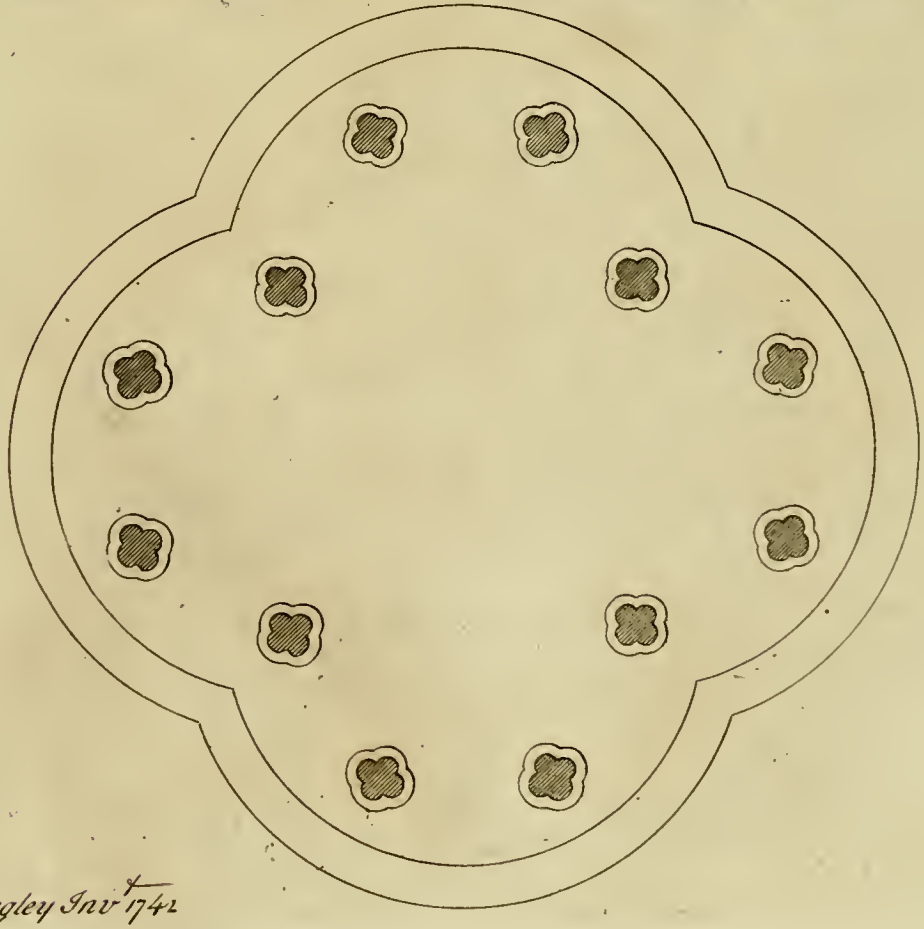


Batty Langley Inv *1742*

T L Sculp

An Umbrello *for the Centre, or Interfection of Walks, in Woods, Wildernesses &c* Plate LIV



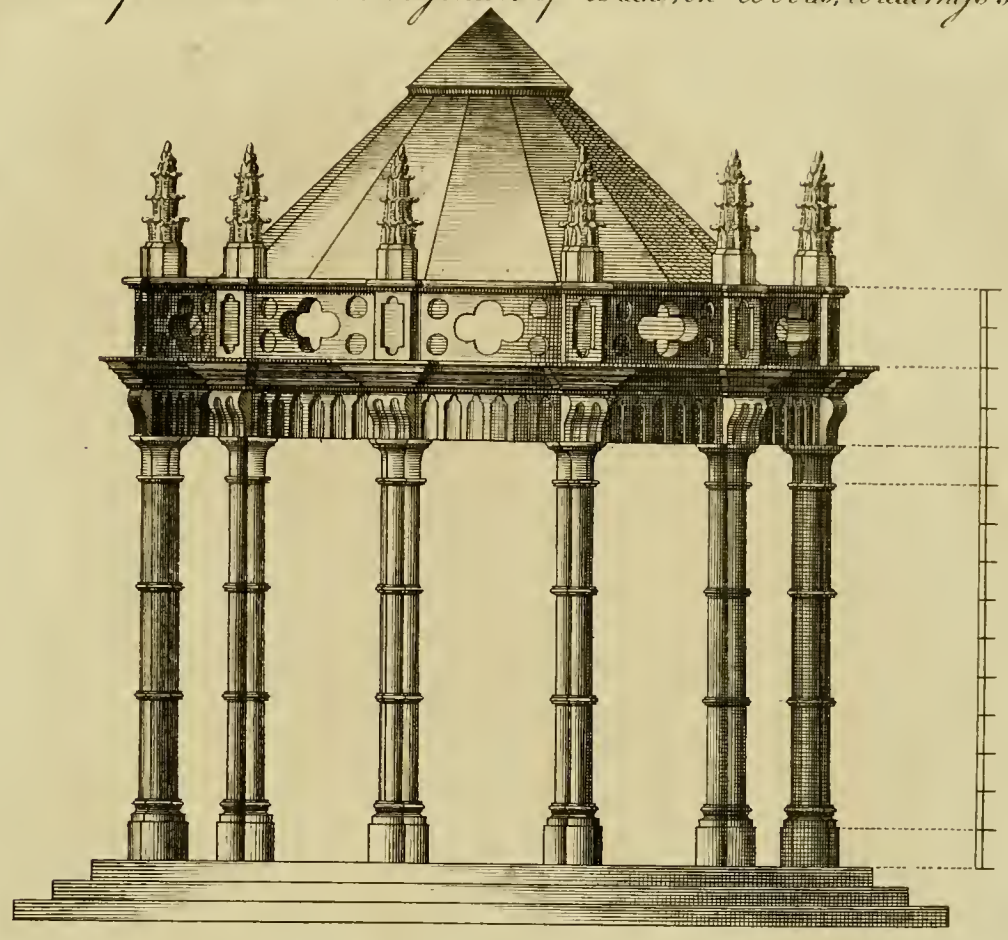


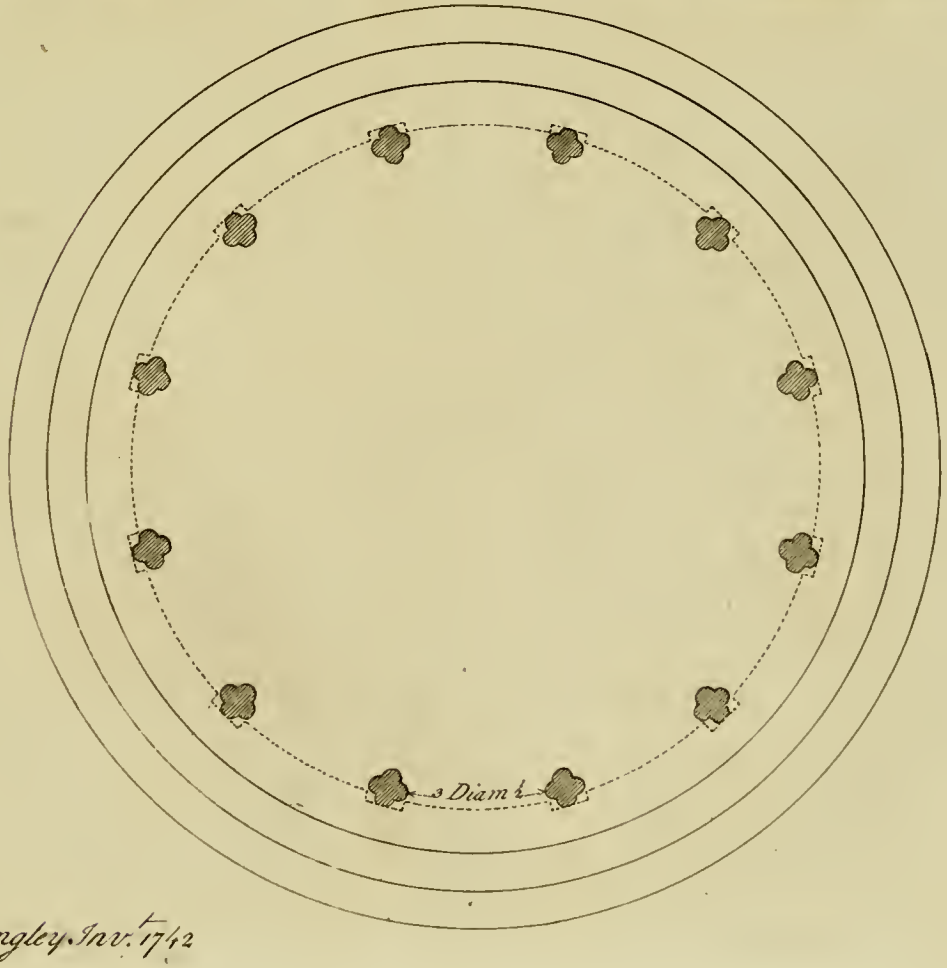
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T L Sculp

An **Umbrello** *for the Centre or Interfection of Walks, in Woods, Wilderneſs's &c*

Plate LV

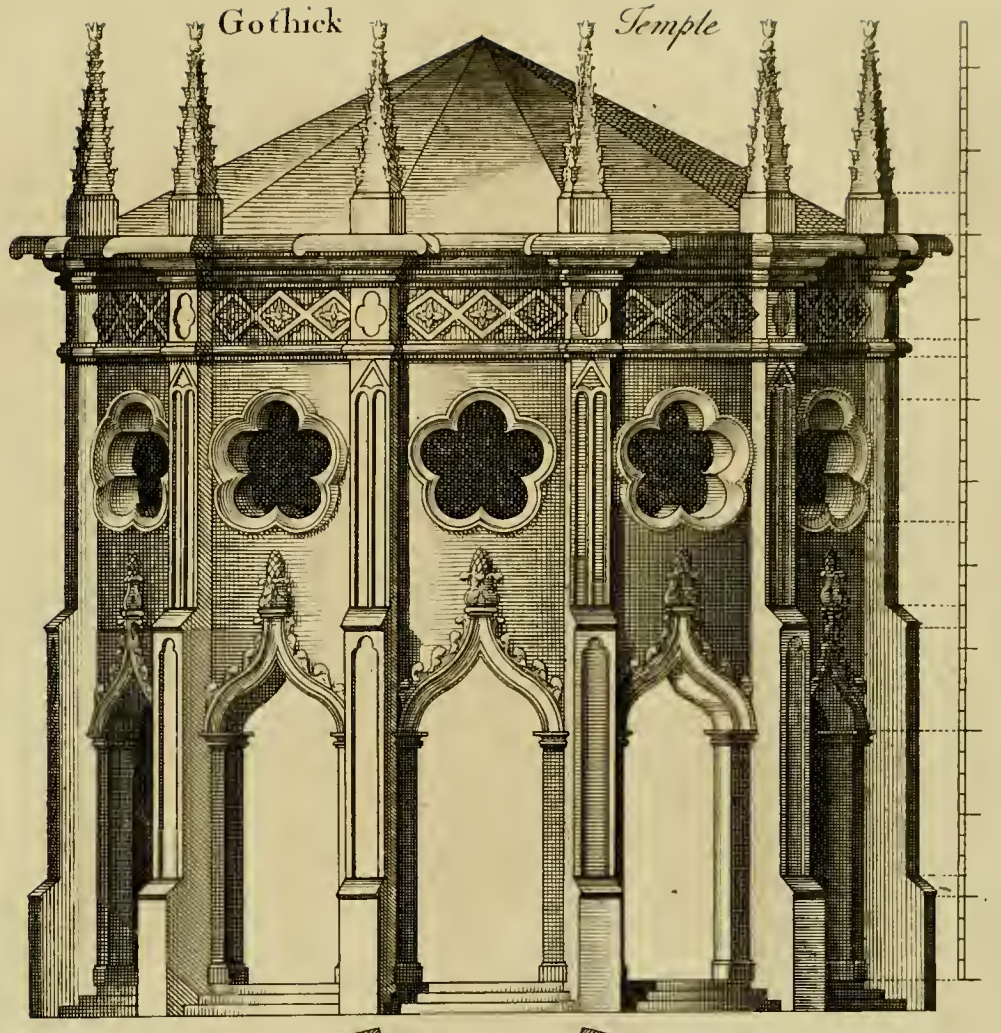


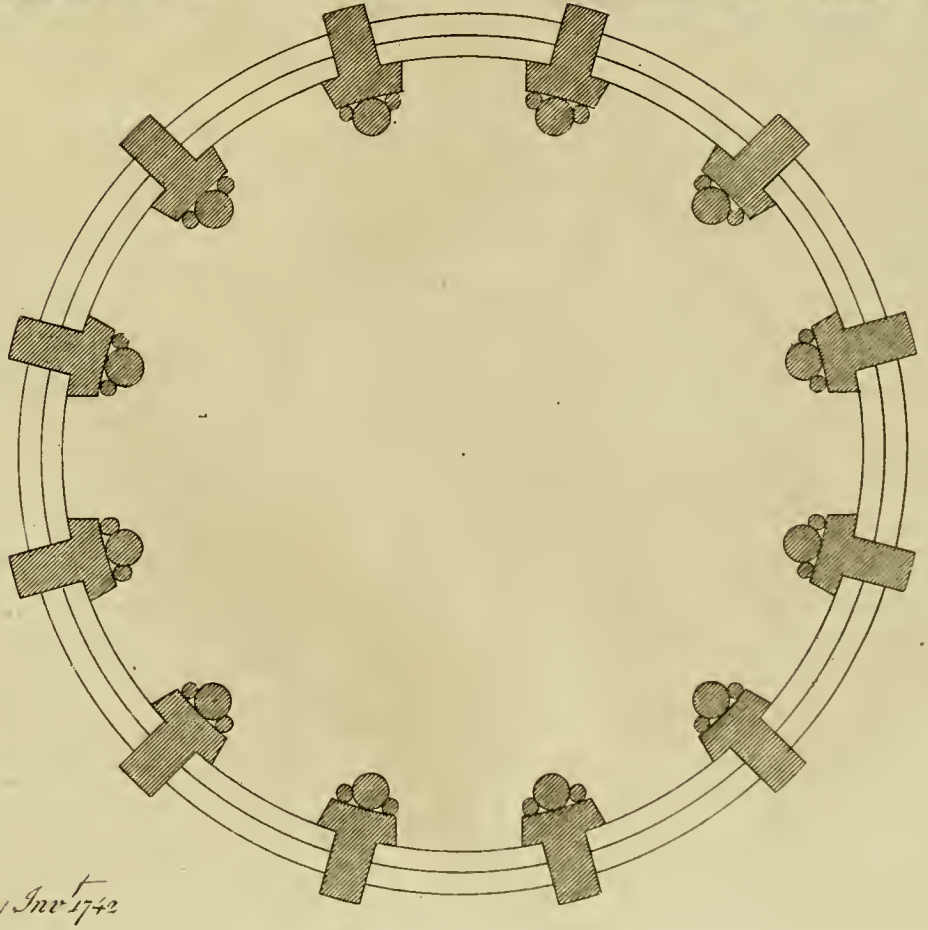


Batty Langley. Inv.t 1742

TL Sculp.

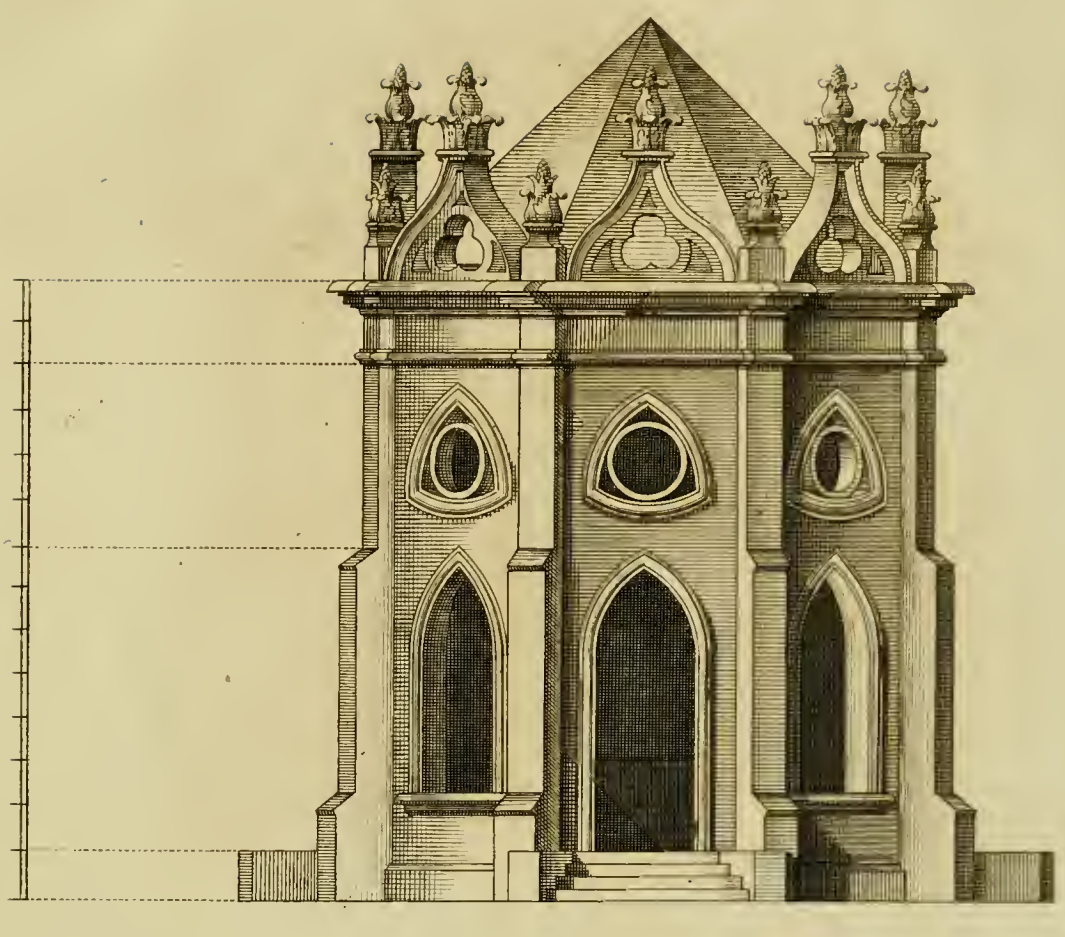
Gothick *Temple* *Plate* LVI

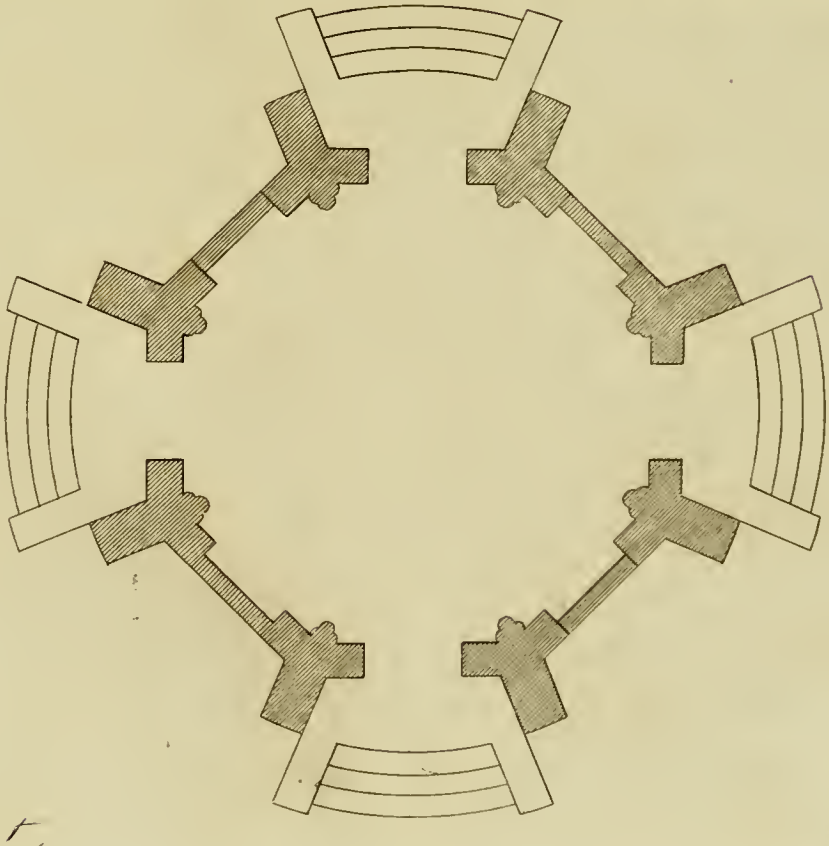




Batty Langley Inv^t 1742 *T.L. Sculp*

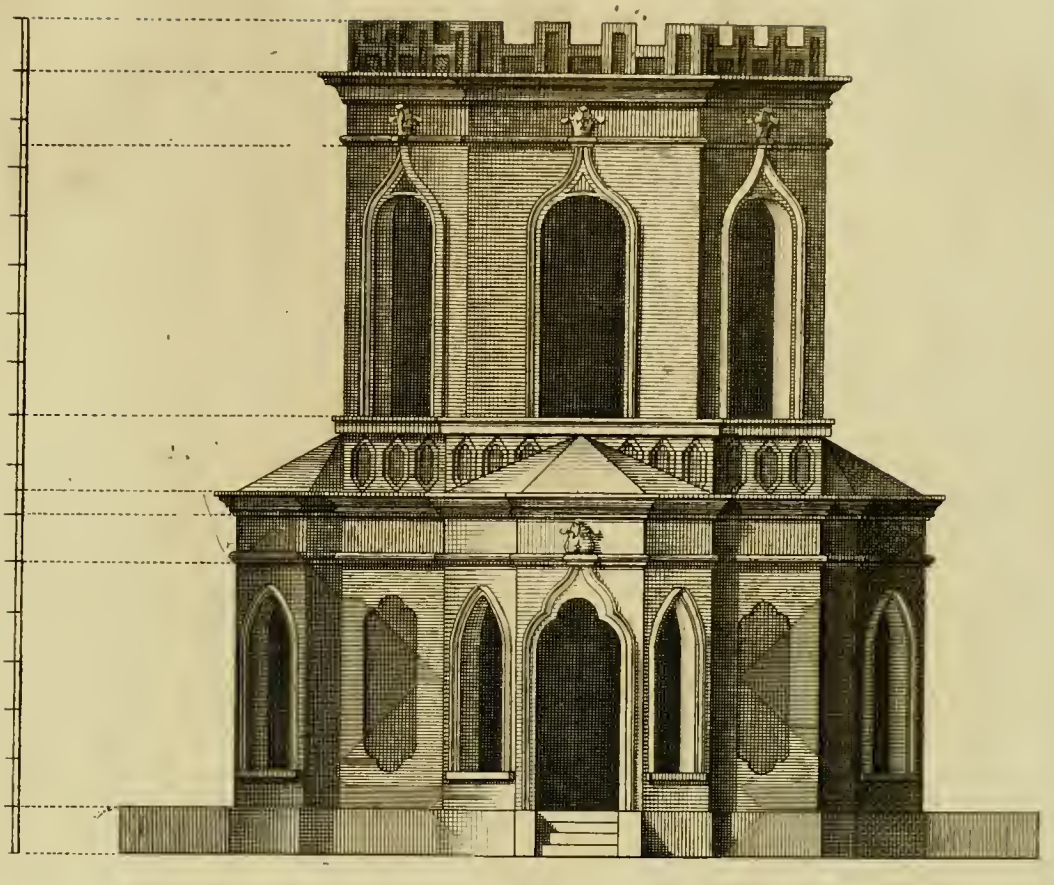
Gothick *Temple*

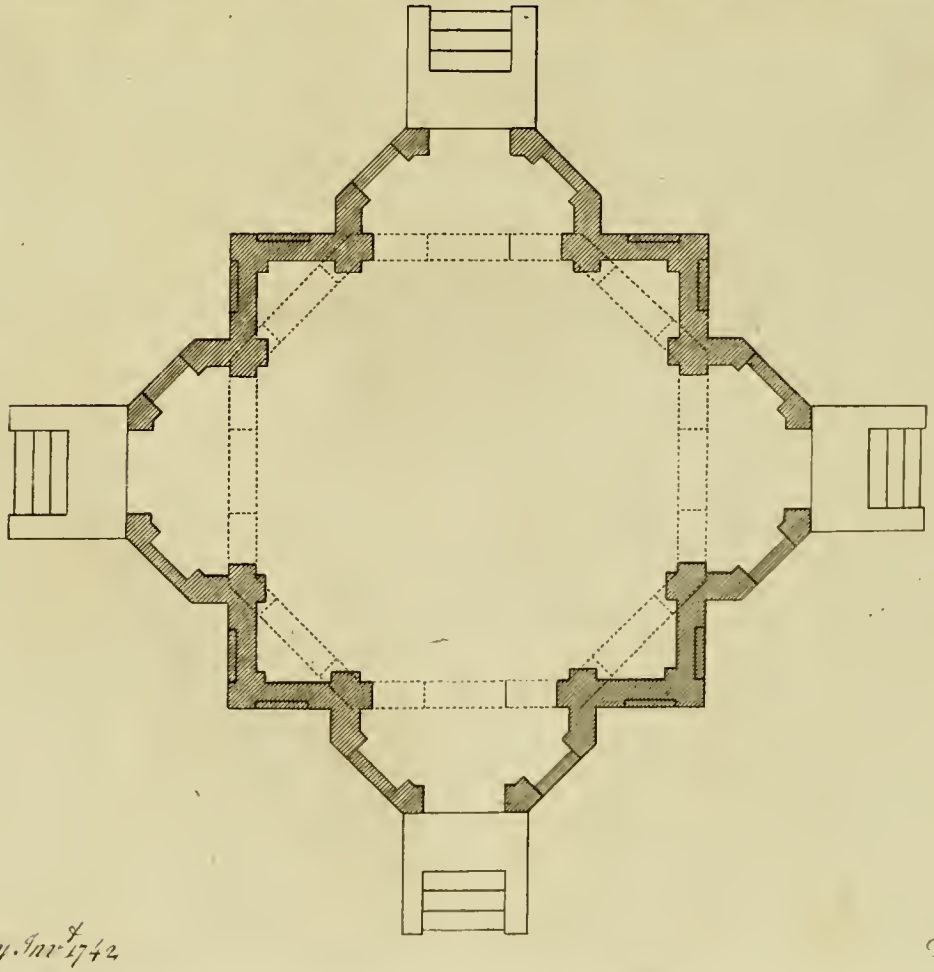




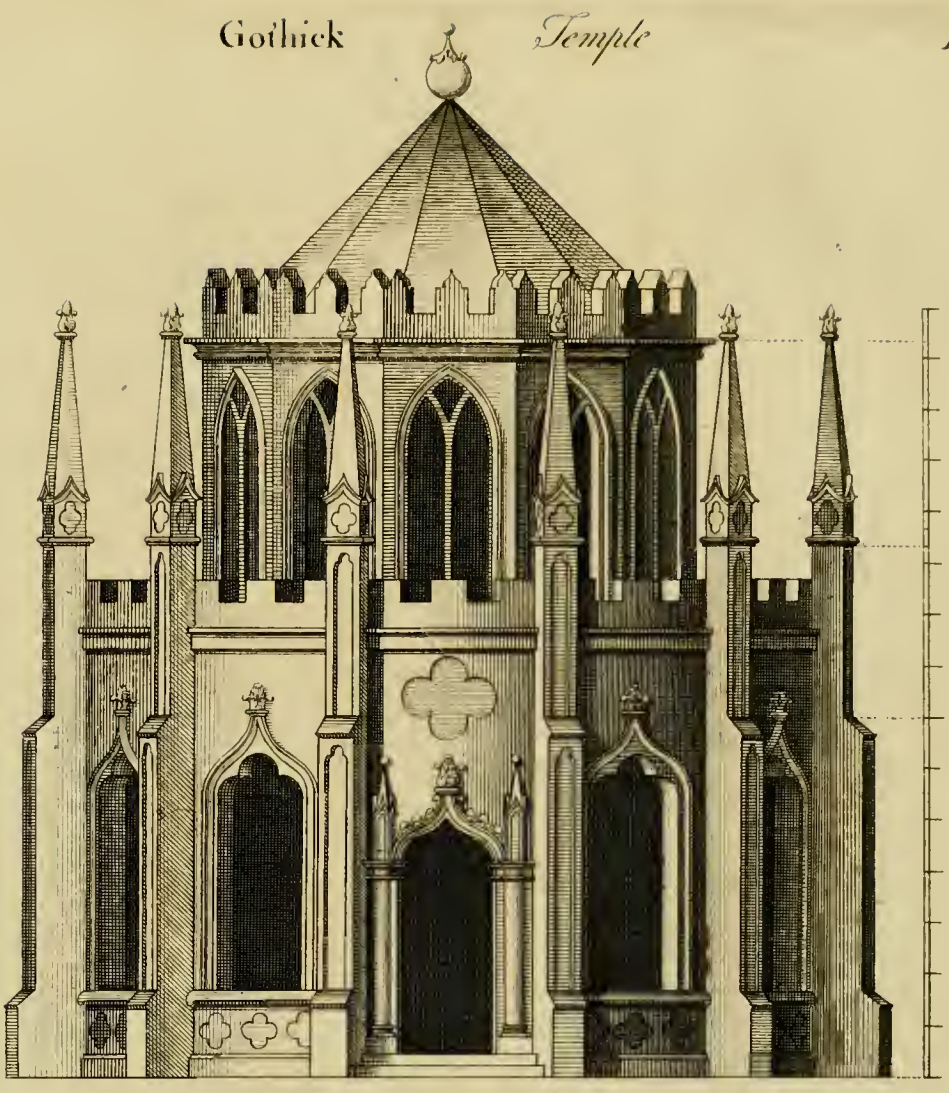
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

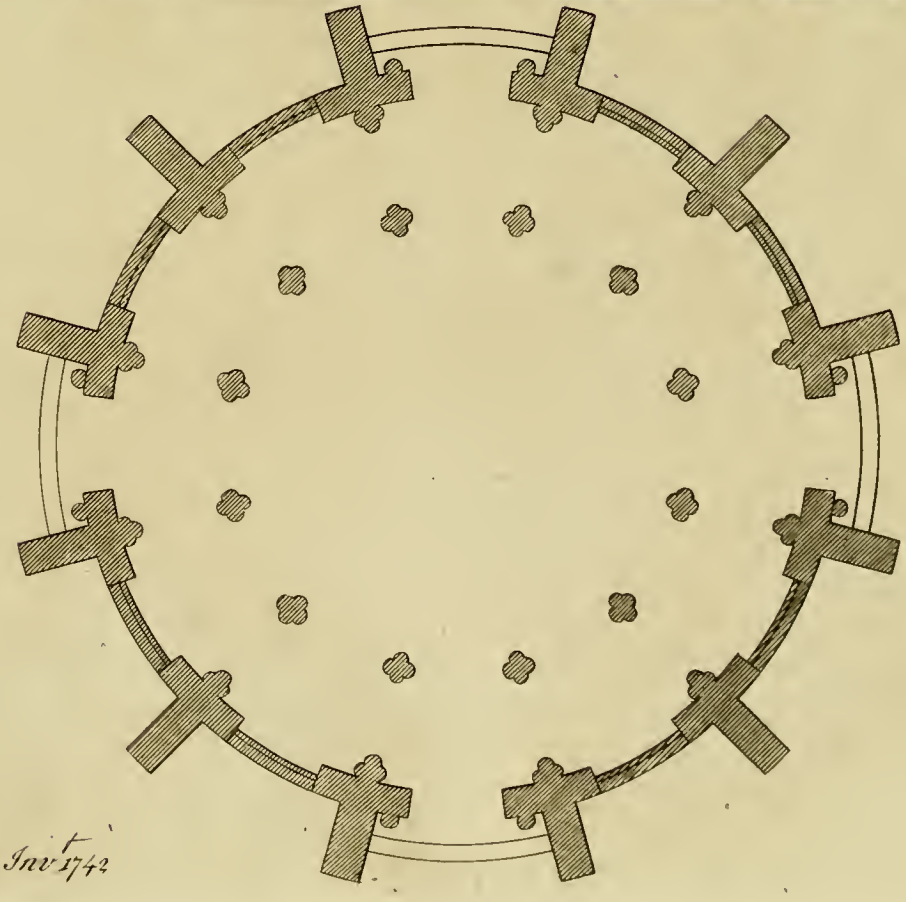
T Langley Sculp.





Batty Langley. Inv.t 1742 *T Langley.*

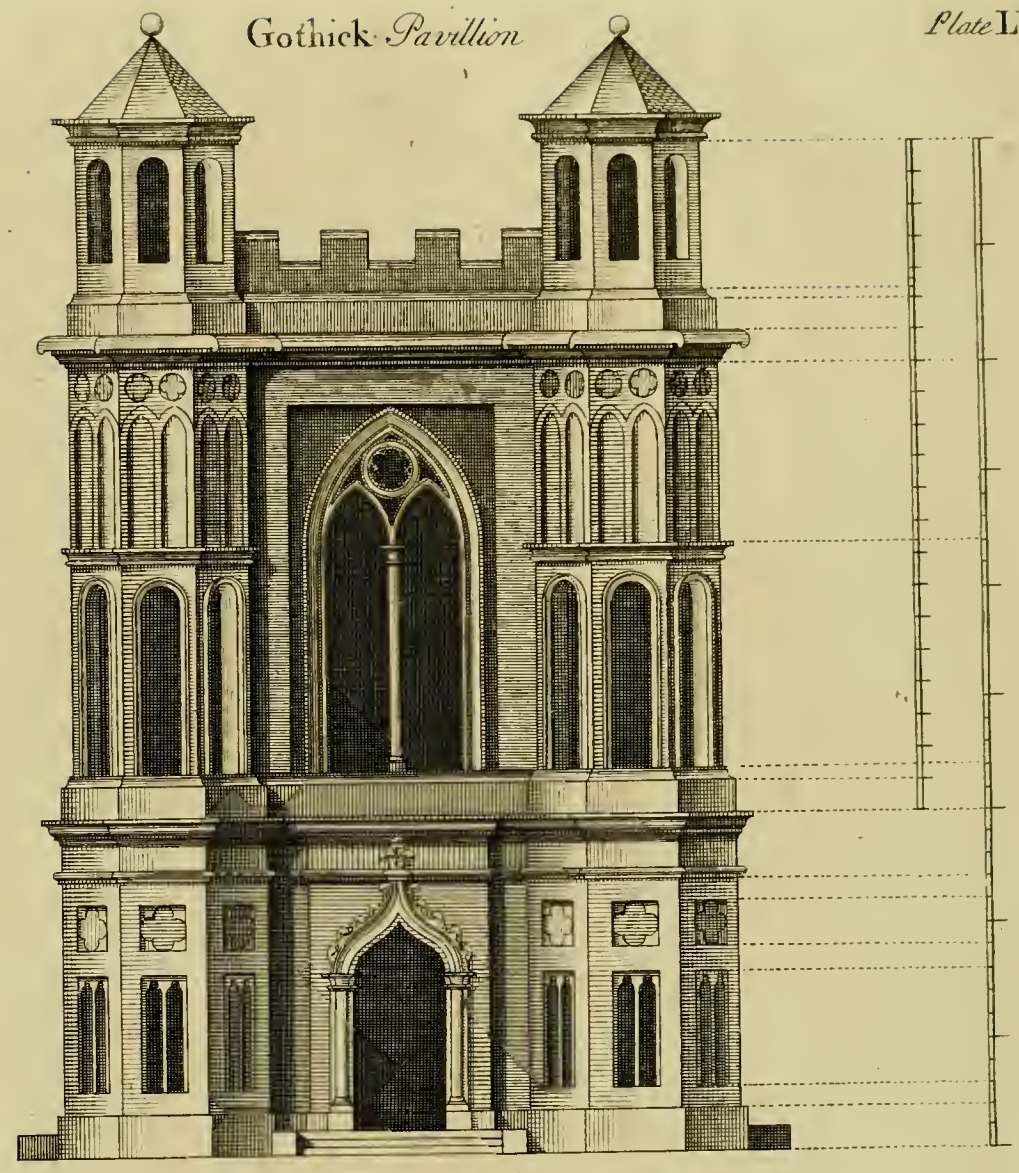


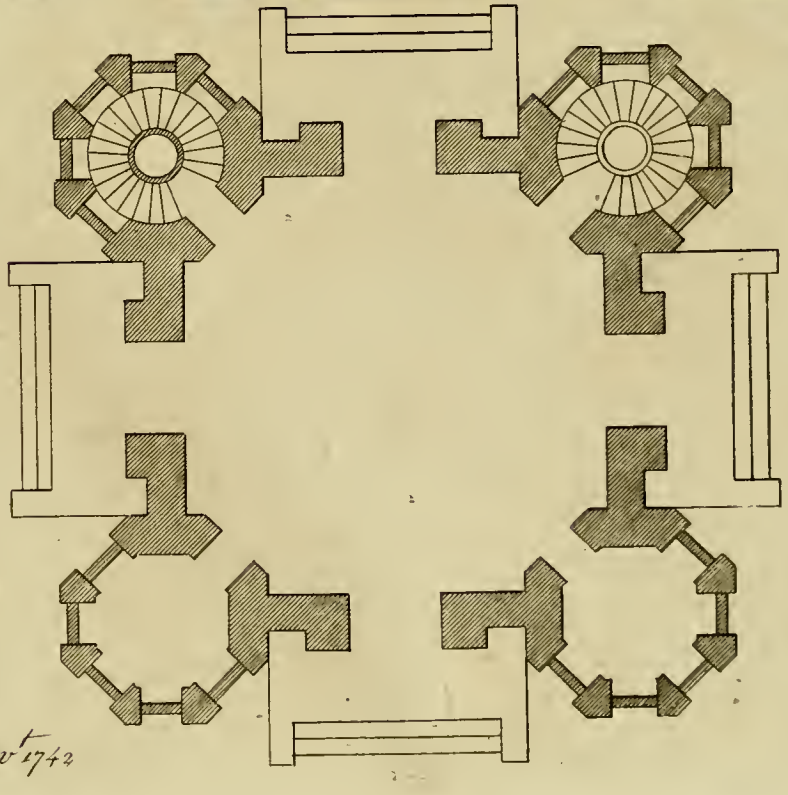


Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T.L. Sculp*

Gothick *Pavillion*

Plate LX

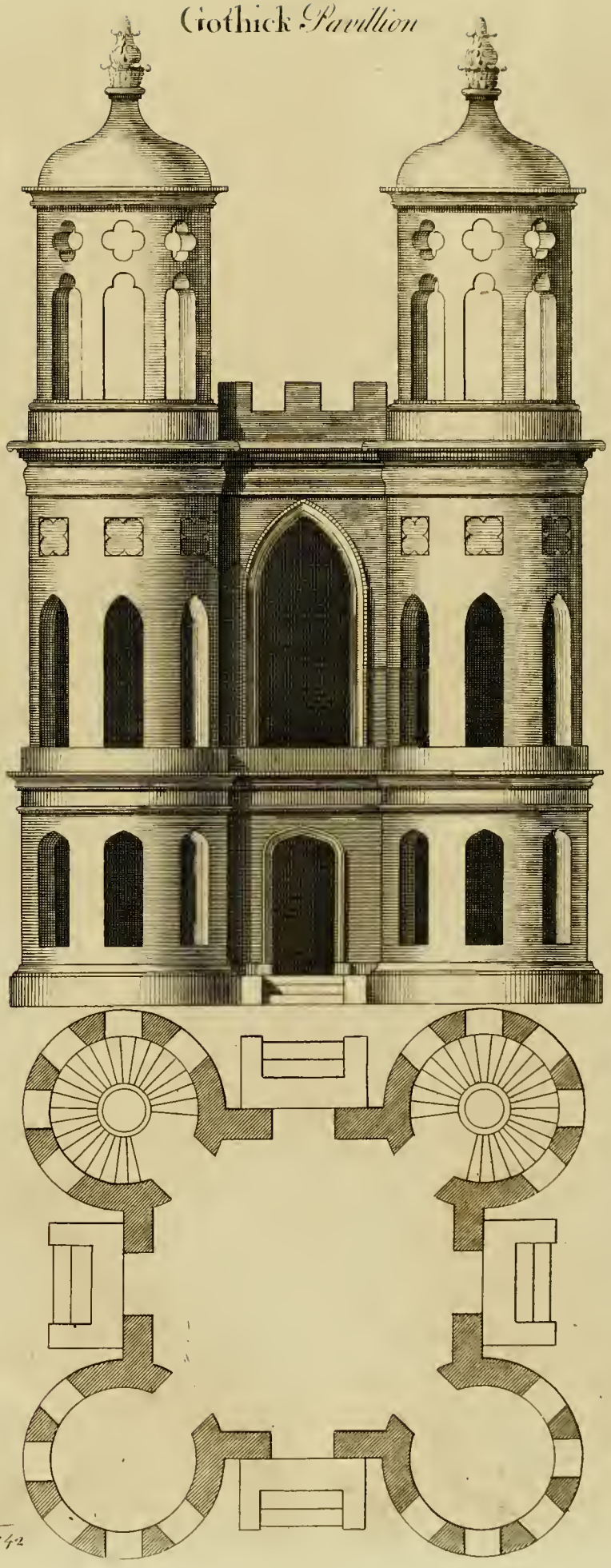




Batty Langley Inv^{t} *1742*

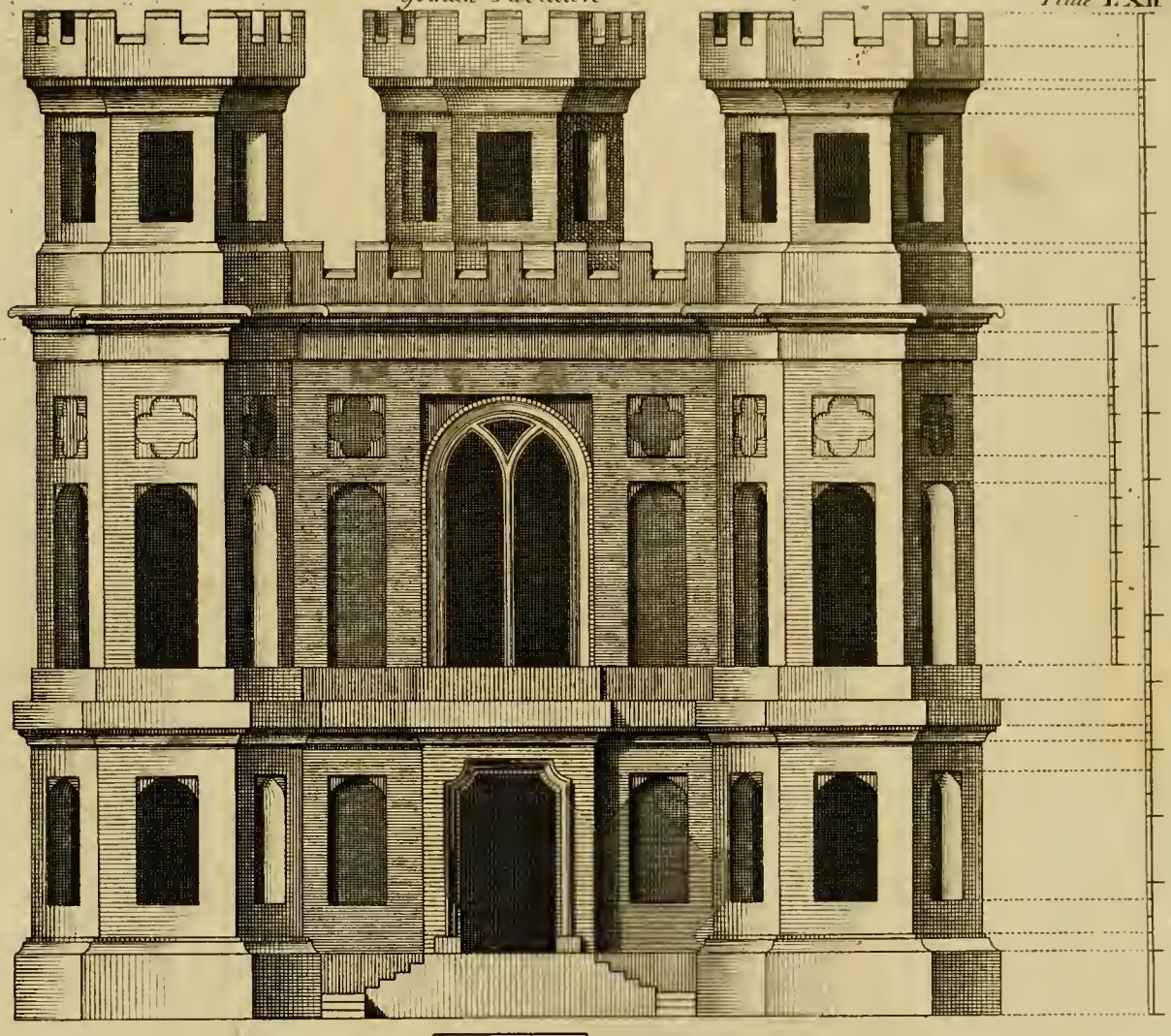
T L Sculp

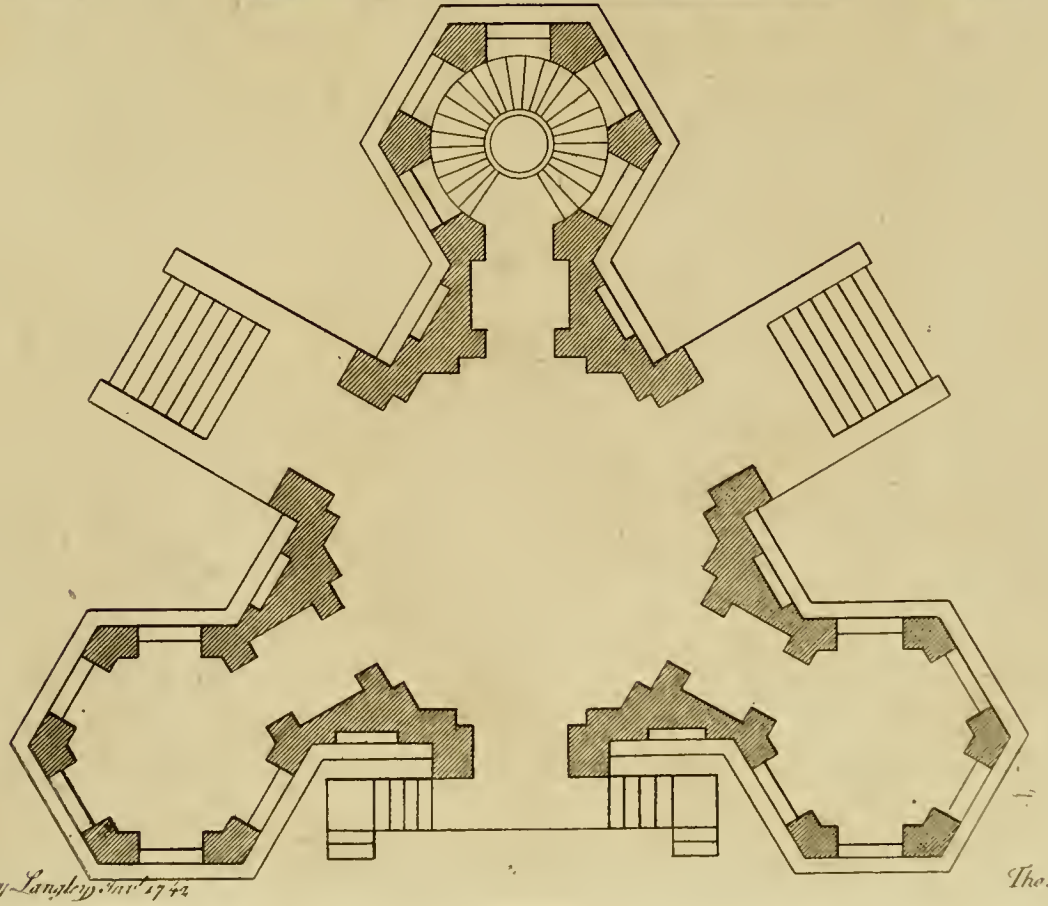
Gothick *Pavillion*

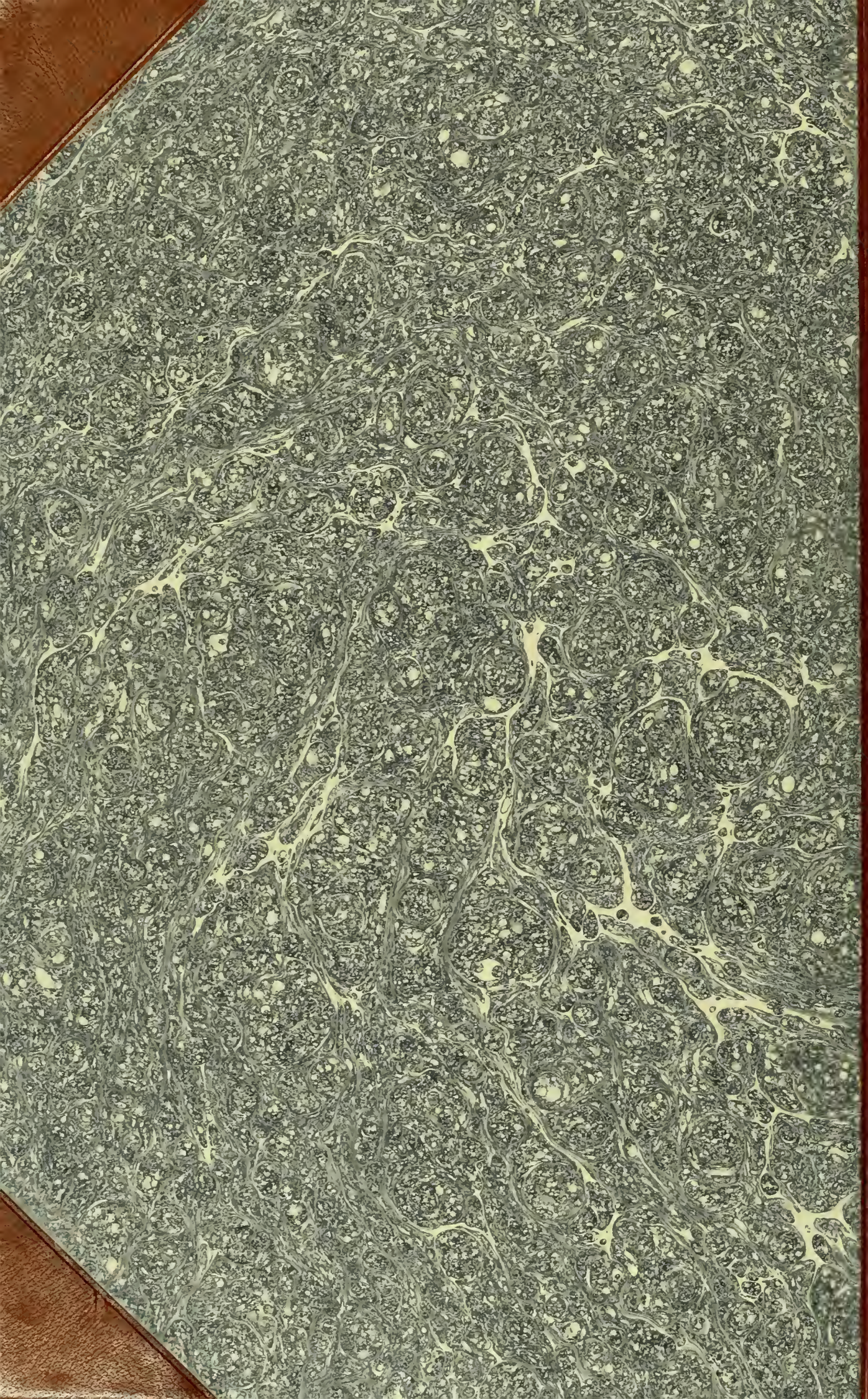


Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T L Sc





Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

Tho.s Langley Sculp